



Daily Report

Central Eurasia

FBIS-SOV-92-110
Monday
8 June 1992

Daily Report Central Eurasia

FBIS-SOV-92-110

CONTENTS

8 June 1992

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

FRONT PAGE

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Russia To Provide CIS With 'Nuclear Umbrella' [ITAR-TASS]	2
U.S. Vote on Nuclear Moratorium Examined [Moscow Radio]	2
U.S. Support for Nuclear Test Limits Viewed [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Jun]	2
Impact of Tariffs Against Uranium Dumping Eyed [IZVESTIYA 2 Jun]	3

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces Signed [ITAR-TASS]	4
Northern Fleet Expresses 'Concern' Over NATO [Moscow Radio]	4
Azerbaijan, Armenia Present Letters to UN [ITAR-TASS]	4
Kars Treaty Role in Caucasus Events Examined [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 3 Jun]	5
Norway Establishes Relations With CIS States [ITAR-TASS]	5
Rome Meeting on Nagorno-Karabakh Suspended [ITAR-TASS]	5
Gorbachev To Chair New Ecological Organization [Radio Rossii]	6

INTERREGIONAL AFFAIRS

Black Sea Fleet Issues

Fleet Commander Meets With Coast Guard Group [NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 5 Jun]	7
Fleet Command 'Pleased' With Georgian Talks [KURANTY 6 Jun]	7
Abkhazia Worried Over Black Sea Fleet Transfer [INTERFAX]	7
Wants To Join Partition [INTERFAX]	7

Military

Report on Defense Spending Discussion Corrected [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Jun]	7
---	---

Baltics

Minister Discusses Baltic Defense Meeting [Riga Radio]	8
Cooperation Communique Issued [Vilnius Radio]	8
States Seek To Internationalize Withdrawal [INTERFAX]	9

Commonwealth

Interrepublic Transaction Procedures Discussed [POSTFACTUM]	9
---	---

RUSSIA

International Affairs

Possible Postponement of G-7 Aid Assessed [IZVESTIYA 6 Jun]	10
Kozyrev Mediation in Yugoslavia Reviewed [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 3 Jun]	10
Further on UN Sanctions Against Yugoslavia	11
'Correctness' Affirmed [Moscow Radio]	11
Spokesman on Lifting of Sanctions [Belgrade TANJUG]	12
Kozyrev Says Sanctions 'Needed' [Moscow TV]	12

Ministry Explains Stand [ITAR-TASS]	12
CSCE Delegation Explains Stand [ITAR-TASS]	13
Sanctions Reportedly Harm Interests [IZVESTIYA 5 June]	13
Yeltsin, Lithuania's Landsbergis Hold Talks [ITAR-TASS]	14
Yeltsin Promises To Settle Debt [Vilnius Radio]	15
Officer: Army To Support Latvian Authorities [POSTFACTUM]	15
Latvian Talks End, Communique Signed [Moscow Radio]	15
Grachev Departs for More Talks in Turkmenistan [ITAR-TASS]	15
Yeltsin's Agenda for U.S. State Visit Outlined [ITAR-TASS]	16
Ambassador Delivers Verbal Yeltsin Message to Bush [ITAR-TASS]	16
Kozyrev Begins U.S. Visit 7 June [ITAR-TASS]	16
Rutskoy To Visit Venezuela for Meetings, Talks	16
Itinerary Assessed [ITAR-TASS]	16
Arrives, Meets With Officials [ITAR-TASS]	17
Meetings Continue [ITAR-TASS]	17
Environmental Trouble Spots Noted in Report [ITAR-TASS]	17
Officer on Ukraine Border Guards Plan [INTERFAX]	18
Khasbulatov Arrives in Istanbul 5 Jun [ITAR-TASS]	18
Further Cooperation Pledged [ITAR-TASS]	18
Stolyarov Briefs Press on Dniester Visit [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Jun]	19
Talks Representative Fears Warfare in Dniester [INTERFAX]	20
Bush Meeting With Japanese Official Reported [IZVESTIYA 6 Jun]	21
Commission on Yeltsin Visit to Japan Organized [INTERFAX]	21
Stankevich Comments on Kazakh Constitution [INTERFAX]	22
Spokesman Comments on Relations With El Salvador [ITAR-TASS]	22
Ministry Spokesman Comments on Lebanon, Japan [ITAR-TASS]	22
Foreign Ministry Rejects Estonian Envoy's Claims [ITAR-TASS]	22
Culture Minister Arrives in Beijing for Visit [ITAR-TASS]	22
Border Detachment Protests PRC Incident [ITAR-TASS]	23

Federation Affairs

Yeltsin Opens 'Constructive' Mayors Meeting [Moscow Radio]	23
Disallows 'Language of Ultimatum' [INTERFAX]	23
Announces Pay Raises [Moscow Radio]	23
Yeltsin Discusses Reform With Deputy Chairmen [ITAR-TASS]	23
Yeltsin Signs Decree on Free Economic Zones [INTERFAX]	24
Grachev Disbands Garrison in Chechen Capital [ITAR-TASS]	24
Grachev Interviewed on Role of Troops [Russian TV]	24
Churkin Appointed Deputy Foreign Minister [Moscow Radio]	25
Declassification of CPSU Documents Reported [Radio Rossii]	25
Links to 'Terrorist' Groups Noted [Moscow TV]	26
'Terrible Impression' Made [Radio Rossii]	27
General Procurator Releases Starodubtsev [Moscow TV]	27
Yeltsin Influence Cited [ITAR-TASS]	28
Chubays, Nechayev Address 'Democratic Russia' [ITAR-TASS]	28
Nechayev on Fuel Price Rise Consequences [Moscow International]	28
Burbulis Notes Need To Develop State Service [Radio Rossii]	29
Volskiy Voices Support for Gaydar, Others [INTERFAX]	29
Shokhin Fears 'Stalemate' in Pushing Reforms [INTERFAX]	29
Poltoranin on Independence, Freedom of Press [ITAR-TASS]	30
Khizha Urges Reform of Banking System [INTERFAX]	31
Impact of Bank Changes, Policy Assessed [IZVESTIYA 3 Jun]	31
Potential Bank Chief's 'Wacky' Politics Viewed [NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 3 Jun]	32

Supreme Soviet

Factions Appeal to Yeltsin on Disbandment [INTERFAX]	32
Chubays on Communists' Privatization Stance [Radio Rossii]	32
Khasbulatov, Newsmen Discuss Media Freedom [IZVESTIYA 29 May]	33
Deputies Reprimanded Over Foreign Trips [Moscow Radio]	34

Parliamentary Coalition Leader Volkov Queried [IZVESTIYA 4 Jun]	34
Further on South Ossetia Debate Reported [NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 4 Jun]	35
CIS Agreement on Cultural Treasures Revoked [ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 4 Jun]	35
Deputies Differ on Privatization Issues [Moscow Radio]	36
Proceedings for 4 Jun Session Noted [Russian TV]	37

Regional Affairs

Moscow's Popov Resigns; Luzhkov Takes Over [Russian TV]	37
Resignation Statement Issued [KURANTY 6 Jun]	38
New Mayor Cites Tasks Facing Capital [ITAR-TASS]	38
Popov's Motives, Future Plans Examined [NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 6 Jun]	39
'Trenchant Debate' Heard in Moscow Soviet [KURANTY 6 Jun]	39
Yeltsin's Arrival in Yekaterinburg Reported [ITAR-TASS]	40
Meets With Sverdlovsk Officials [Moscow Radio]	40
Discusses Western Investments [ITAR-TASS]	40
Reform Team 'Remains Intact' [ITAR-TASS]	41

UKRAINE

International Affairs

President Kravchuk Meets With Richard Nixon [ITAR-TASS]	42
Cooperation Agreement Signed With Russia [Kiev International]	42
Chernobyl Agreements Reached With Russia [ITAR-TASS]	42
Grinev on Relations With Russia, Future [KOMсомOLSKAYA PRAVDA 5 Jun]	42
Republic Rules Out Intervention in Dniester [Radio Rossii]	44
Fokin Meets With Austrian Chancellor Waldheim [ITAR-TASS]	44
Appeal to North Atlantic Assembly Adopted [Moscow Radio]	44

National Affairs

Kravchuk Decree Appoints Military Leaders [UKRINFORM]	44
Officers Not Taking Oath Ordered To Leave [UKRINFORM]	45
More on Officers Not Taking Oath [Moscow TV]	46
Charges of 'Ukrainianization' of Army Rejected [UKRINFORM]	46
Democratic Crimea Congress Adopts Statement [Kiev International]	46
Rejects 'Any Pressure' [NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 4 Jun]	47
Protesters Demand Referendum on Crimea [Radio Rossii]	47

WESTERN REGION

Byelarus

Council of Ministers Set for Economic Tactics [INTERFAX]	48
Front Leader Says Parliament Blocks Referendum [INTERFAX]	48
Cooperation With Russia, Ukraine Sought [ITAR-TASS]	48

Moldova

Snegur Refuses Possibility of Federal Plan [INTERFAX]	49
No-Confidence Vote in Government Urged [IZVESTIYA 4 Jun]	49
Bucharest Reports on Talks, Snegur Interview [Bucharest Radio]	50
Ministry Warns Separatists of Retaliatory Attack [Bucharest Radio]	51
Snegur Calls For Constitutional Reforms [ITAR-TASS]	51
Defense Ministry To Resist Russian 'Aggression' [NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 6 Jun]	52
Delegation Walks Out of Talks in Bendery [ITAR-TASS]	52
Dniester Formations Fire on Moldovan Positions [ITAR-TASS]	52
'Fierce Gun Battles' Reported Near Dubossary [ITAR-TASS]	52

CENTRAL ASIA

Kazakhstan

President Forms Council of Entrepreneurs [ITAR-TASS]	53
Nazarbayev Warns Against Imitation of West [INTERFAX]	53
Radiation Detected at Former Testing Grounds [ITAR-TASS]	53
Movement Head on Country as Nuclear State [POSTFACTUM]	53
Republic To Keep Research Center in Baykonur [ITAR-TASS]	54
'Compromise' Reached in Language Debate [NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 4 Jun]	54
Debt to Russia Placed at 14 Billion Rubles [POSTFACTUM]	54
Parliament Passes Law on Constitutional Court [INTERFAX]	55
Diplomatic Ties Established With Switzerland [Alma-Ata Radio]	55
Diplomatic Relations Established With Morocco [Alma-Ata Radio]	55

Kyrgyzstan

Akayev on Republic's Problems, Russian Exodus [ITAR-TASS]	55
Program To End 'Crisis' [Moscow Radio]	55
Turkey Seen as 'Locomotive' for Central Asia [Ankara TV]	56
Postponement of Currency Introduction Discussed [INTERFAX]	56

Tajikistan

Nabiyev Completes 'Unsuccessful' Trip to Kulyab [ITAR-TASS]	56
Report on Mudslides, Damage [ITAR-TASS]	56
President Urges People To Support Government [INTERFAX]	57
Tajik Opposition Party Stops Surrendering Arms [ITAR-TASS]	57
Foreign Minister Stresses Ties With Neighbors [ITAR-TASS]	57

Turkmenistan

Reduction of Military Formations Planned [POSTFACTUM]	58
Talks on Military Problems With Russia Noted [POSTFACTUM]	58
Grachev Heads Russian Delegation [Radio Rossii]	58
Military Agreement Reached [INTERFAX]	58
Niyazov on Strengthening Relations With Turkey [Ankara Radio]	59
Opposition Nominates Presidential Candidate [POSTFACTUM]	59

CAUCASUS

Armenia

Istanbul Paper Interviews Ter-Petrosyan [Istanbul CUMHURIYET 4 Jun]	60
Adviser Comments on Giving Up Karabakh Land [INTERFAX]	62
Ter-Petrosyan, Georgia's Shevardnadze Meet [ITAR-TASS]	62
Shevardnadze To Mediate Conflict [INTERFAX]	62
President Sends Message to Turkey About Ties [Radio Rossii]	62
Ter-Petrosyan Departs for Latin American Tour [ITAR-TASS]	63
Parliament on Nagorno-Karabakh Recognition [INTERFAX]	63
Nagorno-Karabakh Postpones Parliament Election [Russian TV]	63
Supreme Soviet Adjourns [Moscow TV]	63

Azerbaijan

Presidential Candidates Hold News Conference [Ankara TV]	63
Trust in Iran 'Shattered' [INTERFAX]	64
Opposes CIS Membership [Ankara ANATOLIA]	64
APF's Elchibey Profiled; Elections Viewed [INTERFAX]	64
Further on Profile [Moscow TV]	65
Elections Begin; Elchibey Predicted Winner [ITAR-TASS]	65

Electoral Commission Head Comments [ITAR-TASS]	65
Results Promised By 17 Jun [Baku Radio]	66
Preliminary Results Noted [Moscow TV]	66

Georgia

Shevardnadze, Kitovani 'Differences' Deepen [Moscow TV]	66
Shevardnadze, Ukraine's Kravchuk Discuss Ties [INTERFAX]	66
Shevardnadze Stresses Goal of Democratization [Moscow TV]	66
Army's Strength To Grow to 20,000 Soldiers [INTERFAX]	67
Armed Forces Concentrate Around Tskhinvali	67
Areas Under 'Sustained Fire' [ITAR-TASS]	67
Clashes Continue [ITAR-TASS]	67
Defense Council Meets [Moscow Radio]	68
Shelling Called 'Undeclared War' [Radio Rossii]	68
10 Killed, 40 Wounded in Tskhinvali [ITAR-TASS]	68

BALTIC STATES

Estonia

Minister Notes Agreements Reached With Russia [Tallinn Radio]	69
Supreme Council Speaker Sums Up Session Results [Tallinn Radio]	69

Latvia

Russian Officers To Support 'Lawful' Authorities [POSTFACTUM]	69
Attacks on Navy Reported in Baltic Region [Moscow Radio]	70
Lack of Intelligence Service Capabilities Noted [Riga International]	70

Lithuania

Soldiers Exchange Fire With Russians at Base [Vilnius Radio]	70
Negotiations With Russia, Recognition Viewed [Vilnius Radio]	70
Minister Cited on Negotiations With Russia [Vilnius Radio]	71

Moscow Mayor Popov Resigns

Russian President Boris Yeltsin accepted the resignation of Gavriil Popov as mayor of Moscow and appointed Yuriy Luzhkov to head the administration, reports Russian TV. Popov, in a statement reported in KURANTY, claimed his post as chairman of the Russian Movement for Democratic Reforms "compelled" him to leave his position because Russian legislation "prohibits the joint tenure of the post of mayor and leader of a party and movement." His decision has been "considerably eased," Popov states, by the appointment of Yuriy Luzhkov and his work as "successor will be successful" if Moscow citizens continue to "resolutely support" the administration.

Grachev Disbands Chechen Garrison

ITAR-TASS reports Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev decided to "disband the garrison in...Groznyy, and to withdraw it together with their equipment." Although the troops have "not interfered in the internal conflict" of Checheniya, Grachev cites as reasons for his move the "extremely negative" attitude of the Chechen leadership toward troops as well as the "unbearable" living conditions of officers and their families. Grachev stressed that "if the honor and dignity" of Russians are "violated in any region...steps will be adopted up to and including dispatching troops in order to stop illegal actions" from being taken.

Azerbaijani Presidential Elections Held

The Azerbaijani presidential elections were held on 7 June. "Preliminary reports indicate that Ebulfaz Elchibey, chairman of the People's Front, has amassed the necessary number of votes. More than 60 percent of the electorate voted for him," reports Moscow TV. Baku Radio notes that the Central Election Committee will announce the "final and exact results" by 17 June.

In remarks preceding the elections, Elchibey remarked on his foreign policy goals. He noted that Azerbaijan and Turkey will have "special ethnic relations" and that economic relations with Russia will be supported but that he opposes Azerbaijan joining the CIS, reports Ankara ANATOLIA. INTERFAX reports Elchibey's comments about Iran. He said that "trust in Iran's policies has been shattered. He said that Iran's mediation coincided with the tragedy in Khodzhal and with the loss of Shusha and Lachin."

Shevardnadze To Mediate Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict

ITAR-TASS reports that Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrosyan and Chairman of the Georgian State Council Eduard Shevardnadze met in Stepanavan, Armenia, on 5 June to discuss bilateral relations and cargo transit issues. Their meeting was held behind closed doors, but INTERFAX reported that Ter-Petrosyan "offered to help end the conflict in Tskhinvali," Georgia, while Shevardnadze said that he "is willing to mediate at talks to end the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh."

Russia To Provide CIS With 'Nuclear Umbrella'*LD0506154892 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 0402 GMT 5 Jun 92***[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vladimir Solntsev]**

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Jun—Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev has indicated that only Russia of all the former Soviet republics will possess nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and it will shelter the other CIS countries that have signed the treaty on collective security with a "nuclear umbrella." Russia's nuclear forces will be sufficient for effectively conducting a policy of deterrence and ensuring the security of the countries that are a party to this treaty, he stressed in written replies to questions submitted by the Japanese KYODO news agency, the account of which has been circulated today.

Setting forth the main directions of Russia's defense doctrine, the minister noted that its Armed Forces are regarded as a means of stopping aggression and preventing war. He reported that by the year 2000, Russia's expenditure on defense will be cut to 5-6 percent of its gross national product, and the number of Armed Forces personnel will decrease to 1.5 million.

Answering a question about relations with Ukraine, Grachev drew attention to the fact that the sides are presently working on a number of problems, including military ones. However, "it is still too early to talk about results."

The minister pointed out Russia's striving to improve the international climate and to strengthen stability in the Far East. It is precisely in this context, according to him, that the approach to the solution of the military aspects of the territorial problem in Russian-Japanese relations should be determined. Grachev supported the plan of Russian President Boris Yeltsin that envisages the withdrawal of all servicemen, except border guards, from the islands of Uturup, Kunashir, Habomai, and Shikotan, which are disputed by the Japanese. The demilitarization of the islands will be carried out, he stressed, after noting that the question of the procedure and conditions of withdrawal of the troops should be resolved not by the military but by politicians.

U.S. Vote on Nuclear Moratorium Examined*LD0706211192 Moscow Mayak Radio Network
in Russian 1240 GMT 5 Jun 92***[Commentary by Viktor Nikolayevich Levin; from the "Panorama" program]**

[Text] Here is the commentary which Mayak listeners were promised. I repeat the news that gave rise to it. The U.S. Congress' House of Representatives has voted for the introduction of a moratorium on staging underground nuclear tests. Today this telegram is commented upon By Viktor Levin. He is at my side. Over to you Viktor Nikolayevich.

[Levin] Yes, the decision by the House of Representatives is not final inasmuch as President Bush, through his representatives, has already made it clear that he will veto the bill on military expenditures if the amendment providing for the introduction of a moratorium is retained. It must be said that the Administration as a whole, and the U.S. military in particular, is rejecting the idea itself of a moratorium on tests. The most the Pentagon will agree to is to restrict their numbers, motivating this by the fact that the continuation of tests is necessary to maintain the safety and reliability of the U.S.' nuclear arsenals.

Yet the President will not find it at all easy to impose a veto. It is one thing when calls for introducing a moratorium come from abroad; it is another matter when they are supported by the Congress House of Representatives. In my view this is a decision of paramount importance.

At the present time, two nuclear powers have unequivocally announced their readiness not to carry out nuclear tests. They are Russia and France. Inasmuch as Britain has long refrained from staging independent tests and is guided by the results of U.S. tests, the global pressure on the United States has of late increased markedly. The congressmen have proposed that a moratorium be introduced as long as a similar ban is observed by all nuclear republics of the former USSR. I think that there is no need to have doubts about this. I have told you of Russia's stance, while Kazakhstan and Ukraine, as far as I am know, do not intend to stage tests. The technical possibilities for this simply do not exist. True, Semipalatinsk does exist, but Nazarbayev banned using it even earlier.

By its vote the House of Representatives has demonstrated new political thinking. This is a fact which it is impossible to ignore.

U.S. Support for Nuclear Test Limits Viewed*PM0206133592 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA
in Russian 2 Jun 92 p 3***[Article by Major M. Pogorelyy: "To Explode or Not To Explode?"]**

[Text] The old problem—whether to continue or to halt nuclear tests—is again being discussed in Washington. The underground explosion recently carried out by China was evidently the "impetus" to this discussion. Its yield, according to Russian experts' estimate, was one to two megatons. The United States, like the Soviet Union in the past, restricts itself to detonating charges of less than 150 kilotons, but there are an average of six a year of these.

Unnamed "high-ranking officials" in the U.S. Administration, according to the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST, have prepared a draft document on the prospects of America's nuclear tests. It suggests either halving the number of underground explosions or virtually completely renouncing them by 1995. That this is

possible in principle is confirmed by the examples of the USSR and its successor—Russia—and also by France, which are observing a moratorium on such tests.

The U.S. press has begun a lively discussion of the suggestions that President George Bush may make public his stance on this problem before or during Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit to the United States. So far Congress, the State Department, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the Department of Energy have come out in support of restricting nuclear tests. So far only the Pentagon has opposed a restriction. Its leader, Richard Cheney, believes that "it would be a serious mistake." He has said that the explosions which are carried out serve to ensure the reliability and safety of nuclear arms.

But nonetheless the Department of Energy is responsible for nuclear arms. And its experts are convinced that the reliability of weapons can be ensured even with a smaller number of tests. On the other hand it is obvious that the Pentagon needs these explosions for other purposes. In particular, to modernize existing nuclear munitions systems and to develop new ones. Therefore, if the jointly assumed course toward the reduction of nuclear potentials is firmly followed and if not only the letter but also the spirit of the agreements already concluded in this sphere (including the Strategic Offensive Arms Treaty) are observed, then the answer to the question "to explode or not to explode?" will become perfectly obvious.

Impact of Tariffs Against Uranium Dumping Eyed

PM0306144192 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
2 Jun 92 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by Aleksandr Shalnev [A.Sh.]: "U.S. 'Uranium Kings' Versus Exporters From CIS"]

[Text] Washington—"The half-dozen independent republics of the former Soviet Union, which are still moving toward free markets, have learned an object lesson about what U.S. capitalism means."

That was how THE NEW YORK TIMES assessed the U.S. Department of Commerce decision to consider six former republics guilty of exporting uranium at a clearly uneconomic, dumping price and to recommend the imposition of punitive import tariffs which would more

than double the price. This decision, which affects Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan, was adopted in response to complaints from U.S. producers of enriched uranium. Naturally, the producers are delighted. As Michael McMurphy, president of the U.S. uranium producers association, stated, "now we can hope for stability to be restored in the uranium market, which had been completely wrecked by unfair trading."

In THE NEW YORK TIMES' opinion, the Bush administration is in a very awkward position: "On the one hand, it is trying to organize international aid for the former Union and criticizing West Europe for not allowing in goods from East Europe; but, on the other hand, it is taking measures which are harming the export trade of a number of the poorest republics."

At any rate, the administration has made its choice. This choice was a lot easier because, as the same newspaper notes, "the countries of the former Union have done little to protect themselves on a matter which affects their most important exports." According to James Cornell, representative of the U.S. branch of the German Nukem [name as transliterated] Corporation, which deals in nuclear fuel, "these guys (referring to officials from the republic ministries, departments, and organizations directly involved with uranium sales—A.Sh.) are very naive, they blindly believe in the American system."

The practical consequence of the Department of Commerce decision—which is still a preliminary ruling and has to be finally ratified by the fall—will be the imposition of a 116 percent tariff that experts believe will double uranium prices. The current price is approximately \$8 per pound of uranium. Experts also believe that Uzbekistan will be the most affected by this decision, since "the republic has nothing else to export."

Kazakhstan will suffer moral damage as well as financial damage. Only a week ago it reached agreement with the Bush administration on all the nuclear disarmament issues of concern to Washington and had thought that all it had to do now was wait for most-favored nation status.

For Your Information: Uranium exports from the Soviet Union increased from \$2 million in 1986 to \$110.4 million last year. It will be far harder to win markets after the forthcoming price increase.

Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces Signed
LD0506184992 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1830 GMT 5 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Valeriy Loskutov]

[Text] Oslo, 5 Jun—A final document on conventional armed forces in Europe was adopted today at the extraordinary conference which took place here. On behalf of their governments, the document was signed by eight republics of the former USSR—Azerbaijan, Armenia, Byelorussia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine, which thereby took upon themselves the obligations under the treaty on conventional armed forces in Europe, which earlier had been taken by the Soviet Union.

Instead of the initial 22 signatories, the treaty on conventional armed forces in Europe now extends to 29 states. These countries also have pledged to ensure that the treaty will come into force in time for the CSCE summit conference in Helsinki from 9 to 10 July.

Northern Fleet Expresses 'Concern' Over NATO
LD0606221792 Moscow Mayak Radio Network
in Russian 2100 GMT 6 Jun 92

[Text] Here is a report from Murmansk. The press center of the Northern Fleet has circulated the following report:

Despite the collision which took place this past 11 February between nuclear submarines of the United States of America and Russia, the Barents Sea and the Kola Peninsula are still the subject of close attention by NATO.

Over the past week alone, British Nimrod-class reconnaissance aircraft carried out flights near the territorial waters of Russia. The fleet's antisubmarine forces discovered two nuclear submarines, most likely belonging to the United States of America.

The Norwegian Navy vessel Marjata and an Orion-class airplane are constantly carrying out reconnaissance.

The French Navy destroyer Tourville and the supply ship Somme, from which shipborne helicopters are carrying out reconnaissance, have been in the Barents Sea since 27 May.

The test ranges for the Northern Fleet's maritime combat exercises are in these areas of the Barents Sea. Important lines of communication run through them and there are also fishing vessels there. Therefore, NATO's high naval activity cannot but evoke concern.

Azerbaijan, Armenia Present Letters to UN
LD0706190992 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 0558 GMT 7 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Nikolay Maslov]

[Text] United Nations, 7 Jun—The texts of letters from the Azerbaijani and Armenian permanent representatives to the United Nations to the chairman of the UN Security Council explaining their governments' positions on the situation in the Nagorno-Karabakh region have been circulated at the UN Headquarters as official documents.

The Armenian Republic's escalation of military activity on the territory of Azerbaijan poses a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our Republic, states the letter from Gasan Gasanov, Azerbaijan's permanent representative to the United Nations. A number of members of the international community and international organizations are deeply disturbed by the complex situation in this region. They view Armenia's actions as a violation of the territorial integrity of a sovereign state; they must be classified as aggression in accordance with the well-known UN General Assembly resolution.

The UN fact-finding mission in Azerbaijan, the letter points out, has stated that if the world community does not recognize the fact of Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan, then the tragedy will continue. The Republic of Armenia is striving to achieve its political goals. Its armed forces are also using chemical weapons. Blood samples taken from Azerbaijanis who were injured during recent events in Nakhichevan have shown that they were affected by mustard gas, cyanide, and phosgene.

Armenia is profoundly alarmed by the fact that of late it has been described and presented as "an aggressor," says the letter from Aleksandr Arzumanyan, Armenia's permanent representative to the United Nations. Information which has appeared in the mass media and statements made by third parties regarding Nakhichevan and Nagorno-Karabakh are, in the majority of cases, not true and are groundless.

Claims that Armenia has carried out an armed attack on Nakhichevan have been fabricated so that third parties will have an excuse to intervene directly, Arzumanyan continues. Armenia rejects these dangerous political tendencies; that is why its president immediately announced the intention to set up a neutral zone along the border. Armenia has called upon the international community to acquire the Nakhichevan leadership's consent for the arrival of a group of independent observers.

The letter notes that the aim of creating, through the use of self-defense detachments, the corridor between Nagorno-Karabakh and Armenia was not to seize the territory, but to guarantee a safe passageway for humanitarian aid for the people, who have found themselves on the brink of starvation, without medicines and basic necessities. Defense forces will be withdrawn from this region once peacekeeping forces arrive in the area of the road connecting Nagorno-Karabakh and Armenia.

The only way to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict is to send peacekeeping forces to this region immediately, the letter concludes. Armenia is worried about a further escalation of tension, which will make

settling the conflict practically impossible. It is high time to act, before the situation worsens.

Kars Treaty Role in Caucasus Events Examined

924C1633A Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA
in Russian No 23, 3 Jun 92 p 9

[Article by Igor Belyayev: "The Treaty of Kars Is Not Open to Capricious Interpretation, and 'Twisting' It Is Quite Dangerous"]

[Text] Declaring, following the signing of the new Moscow treaty on the principles of relations of Russia and Turkey, that our countries are friends, President Boris Yeltsin boarded his plane and flew to Altay Kray. It is good that the new Russian-Turkish treaty is a continuation of the well-known Friendship and Cooperation Treaty. Yes, between Russia and Turkey....

I would recall that the May visit to Moscow of Suleyman Demirel had been preceded, by no means fortuitously, evidently, by a demonstration of wholly unconcealed aggressiveness. Nakhichevan leader Geydar Aliyev had called Ankara and called on Turkey to render military assistance in opposition to the "Armenian invasion", allegedly on the basis of the Treaty of Kars. In response, Turkish President Turgut Ozal declared that he would unhesitatingly send Turkish soldiers to Nakhichevan on the basis of the Treaty of Kars also....

One thing led to another. G. Burbulis and General P. Grachev, defense minister of Russia, hastily left for Yerevan, where they attempted to investigate the current situation on the spot. Marshal Ye. Shaposhnikov, commander in chief of the CIS, even gave notice of the danger of World War III. All around there were continuous references to that same Treaty of Kars, which allegedly accorded Turkey the right of "guarantor" of Nakhichevan. Members of the Russian parliament and my colleagues covering events in the Transcaucasus on Ostankino television and Radio and Television of Russia programs have begun to talk about this treaty.

So loudly has the new "Eastern question" given a reminder of its presence. Yet before venturing some appeals, demarches, and statements, it might be worth giving things a closer look, so to speak. For politicians and the military. I refer to that same Treaty of Kars.

Yes, there is such a treaty. It was signed in Kars (Turkey) on 13 October 1921 between the Armenian, Georgian, and Azerbaijani Soviet Socialist Republics and Turkey, with the participation of the RSFSR. Article 5 of this treaty recorded that the parties agreed on the formation of the Nakhichevan Autonomous Territory, under the protection of Azerbaijan. An annex to the treaty determined its borders. Ankara acquired no special rights from the Treaty of Kars, let alone the right to send its forces to Nakhichevan, of course. The argument about whether "to send or not to send" soldiers to Nakhichevan on the basis of the Treaty of Kars, which flared up in Turkey's Grand National Assembly, therefore, had no

legal basis. Neither, likewise, did the actions of the Turkish Air Force chief, whose planes provocatively intruded into Armenia's air space last week. Perhaps the Treaty of Kars has secret articles?

The only thing to which the racket surrounding the Treaty of Kars has contributed is the need for politicians of all levels to familiarize themselves, if only in a cursory way, with the contents of this interstate treaty, agreement, or the other to which they refer. Otherwise we will increasingly be encountering special cases fraught with unpredictable consequences.

Norway Establishes Relations With CIS States

LD0606074692 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 0040 GMT 6 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondent Valeriy Loskutov]

[Text] Oslo, 6 Jun—Norway has established diplomatic relations with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Kazakhstan. The protocols were signed on 5 June in Oslo by the countries' foreign ministers who arrived in the Norwegian capital to take part in the North Atlantic Cooperation Council session.

According to Foreign Ministry press secretary Bjorn Blockhus, Norway only intends to open an embassy in Kiev this year. Norway's ambassadors in Moscow and the Ukrainian capital will be charged with representing the country's interests in the CIS states and Georgia.

Rome Meeting on Nagorno-Karabakh Suspended

LD0606185992 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 0954 GMT 6 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Aleksey Bukalov]

[Text] Rome, 6 Jun—A press release from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that the work of the extraordinary preliminary meeting on Nagorno-Karabakh has been suspended and will be resumed in Rome on 15 June.

The break in the work of the Rome meeting is connected to the 12th meeting of the committee of senior CSCE officials, which is going to open in Helsinki in June and will discuss the question of whether to send a group of international observers to Nagorno-Karabakh. The participants in the Rome meeting, which includes representatives from 11 countries—Azerbaijan, Armenia, Russia, Byelorussia, Italy, the United States, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, France, and Turkey—have reached an agreement in principle to send such a group.

Mario Rafanelli, the Italian parliamentarian and diplomat who is chairing the Rome meeting, will report to the Helsinki meeting on the course of the preliminary meeting.

Vladimir Kazimirov, the Russian Federation's representative at this meeting, told an ITAR-TASS correspondent that the forum's work is progressing with difficulty. The main aim of the Russian delegation is "to assist in lowering the level of confrontation between the warring parties." According to the ambassador, the fact that representatives of all the 11 states—who will also gather at an international conference on the complex solution to the problem of Nagorno-Karabakh at the end of June in Minsk—have come for the Rome meeting is an achievement in itself.

The work of the meeting was made difficult by the absence of representatives of the Armenian community from Nagorno-Karabakh. The formal reason given for the absence were the elections for the chairman of the Nagorno-Karabakh Supreme Soviet. Vladimir Kazimirov believes that a representative from the Armenian community can be expected at the second stage of the meeting.

Gorbachev To Chair New Ecological Organization

*LD0706163592 Moscow Radio Rossii Network
in Russian 0100 GMT 7 Jun 92*

[Text] A letter from Mikhail Gorbachev was read out on 6 June at an alternative non-governmental conference on nature protection taking place in Rio de Janeiro. This conference is working parallel with the UN World Ecological Forum. In his message, the former USSR leader agreed to a proposal that he take up a post of chairman of the new ecological organization—the International Green Cross. He proposed setting up the organization way back in 1990.

Gorbachev calls upon the world community to render assistance to Russia in improving its ecological situation. It is impossible to resolve global ecological problems without improving the environment on such a large territory as Russia, he stresses.

Black Sea Fleet Issues

Fleet Commander Meets With Coast Guard Group

MK0506095092 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA
in Russian 5 Jun 92 p 3

[NEGA column report: "Crimea"]

[Text] The men of a Black Sea Fleet coast guard formation met Admiral Igor Kasatonov, fleet commander, yesterday. Some of this formation's subunits had earlier sworn allegiance to Ukraine, eliciting a sharp protest from their commander. I. Kasatonov spoke of the need to comply with the moratorium on any unilateral actions that would complicate the already complex situation in the Black Sea Fleet. "We must wait for a political decision and not divide servicemen up according to nationality." Officers voiced their disapproval of attempts by Ukrainian Defense Ministry representatives to breach the terms of the moratorium by putting pressure on subunit leaderships to change their jurisdiction.

The meeting adopted a resolution which says that none of the Ukrainian Defense Ministry's unilateral decisions will be carried out until a political decision on the Black Sea Fleet is adopted.

Fleet Command 'Pleased' With Georgian Talks

MK0706182592 Moscow KURANTY in Russian
6 Jun 92 p 3

[Livan Dolidze report: "Georgia Has a Stake Too"]

[Text] An official Georgian Defense Ministry delegation led by Guards Colonel T. Tskhakaya, deputy minister, has been in Sevastopol at the invitation of the Black Sea Fleet command. They had several working meetings with the command and the fleet's Military Council. The Georgian delegation was also received by Rear Admiral Viktor Sviridov, division commander, on the ASW flagship Kerch.

The position espoused by representatives of Georgia's Defense Ministry and the Black Sea Fleet coincided completely on all the questions under discussion. The sides agreed on the need for a transitional period in the development of Georgian naval forces and resolved that this process should be gradual and occur in stages.

Conciliation documents were signed which will, following their approval by the Russian Navy Main Staff, become an integral part of a Russian-Georgian military treaty. Your KURANTY special correspondent asked Black Sea Fleet Commander I. Kasatonov to comment on the results of the meeting:

"As a sovereign state the Republic of Georgia with its 300 km Black Sea littoral is entitled to its own views of the Black Sea Fleet," I. Kasatonov believes. "We were, of course, extremely interested in the Georgian Government's position as regards their rights to part of the naval forces. The fleet command was extremely pleased with

the results of our working meetings with the Georgian military delegation. The word 'partition' did not figure in the negotiating parties' vocabulary."

Abkhazia Worried Over Black Sea Fleet Transfer

OW0606143392 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1335 GMT 6 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Abkhazia is worried over Russia's transfer of the Ochamchira Base with a unit of military vessels of the Black Sea Fleet to Georgian jurisdiction, according to a statement made by the Abkhazian Parliament Friday [5 June].

The statement said that the agreement between Russia and Georgia to transfer the base "was made behind Abkhazia's back, where the port, all property, and surrounding territory is located and which belong to the people of Abkhazia". The document said that the right of ownership is established in the constitution of the republic and the resolution by the Abkhazian Parliament on its transfer of union and union-republican subjects to its jurisdiction.

Wants To Join Partition

OW0806114792 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1125 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Abkhazia's Supreme Soviet and the Chairman of the Parliament of that autonomy within Georgia Vladislav Ardzinba have protested to Georgia and Russia that an Abkhaz delegation is not part to the negotiations on the Black Sea Fleet's partition. A statement from the Parliament's leadership lays down Abkhazia's claims to a naval base at Ochamchira, located on its territory.

Military

Report on Defense Spending Discussion Corrected

PM0406130192 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA
in Russian 3 Jun 92 p 3

[Unattributed report under the "Follow-Up" rubric: "Question of Funding CIS Joint Armed Forces Has Not Yet Been Discussed"]

[Text] The report "Black Sea Fleet Not Part of Strategic Forces" (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 May) stated, not through the fault of the editorial office, that it had not been possible to discuss the funding of the High Command and the Joint Armed Forces as a whole at the 26 May conference of the CIS States Defense Ministers' Council because the Finance Directorate supposedly was not prepared to report its views in detail.

Lieutenant General V. Vorobyev, chief of the Armed Forces Central Finance Directorate, has reported in a

letter to the editorial office that these data do not tally with reality. Under the new conditions of the creation of independent states, the Central Finance Directorate has made a big effort relating to questions of funding the troops on the principles of each state's shared participation in the funding of defense spending. Starting last October, this question was discussed repeatedly at meetings of Commonwealth defense ministers, finance ministers, heads of government, and heads of state. The necessary calculations and substantiations were submitted to these states' economic and government organs.

The last conference of the Defense Ministers' Council on 26 May this year, Lt. Gen. V. Vorobyev writes, discussed the question of the status, structure, and functions of the Joint Armed Forces High Command, but this question remained open. The resolution of these questions will determine the need for appropriations to maintain the High Command and for sources of funding. Nevertheless, the necessary calculations and substantiations of spending on projects relating to the structure of the Joint Armed Forces High Command were carried out and reported to the participants in that conference by a representative of the Central Finance Directorate. As regards funding the Joint Armed Forces as a whole, this question was not discussed at the conference at all.

Baltics

Minister Discusses Baltic Defense Meeting

LD0506120192

[Editorial Report] Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian at 0900 GMT on 3 June carries a six-minute report on a news conference held "this morning" at the Ministry of Defense at which Defense Minister Talavs Jundzis discussed the talks held in Parnu by delegations from the Ministries of Defense of the Baltic states. Jundzis described the 2 June meeting as "a historical fact" with "perhaps very serious consequences."

He announced the signing of "an agreement on the cooperation of the Ministries of Defense of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania in the sphere of general security." The document includes:

"First, in the preamble of this document, we noted that this document is not directed against any third country, and that our delegations agree that in the present day our states do not have a specific or a potential enemy."

The document "consists of several articles." In the first article there are "quite a number" of proposals, which Jundzis does not specify, for presentation to the individual governments. "In the second article, we talk about mutual cooperation in military-technical questions. In the third article, we talk about questions and cooperation in the sphere of science and the training of specialists. The fourth article deals with a joint realization and

organization of cultural, historical, and sports undertakings. And the fifth article is an article in which organizational forms and undertakings corresponding to this sphere are discussed or expounded."

Jundzis further noted that the next meeting "at the highest level" might take place in July, "at which we shall discuss...questions...on joint collaboration in guarding borders." He notes that "reaction will be sufficiently serious, both from Russia and from the Western states, including NATO."

Jundzis is convinced that the world will understand and that the West will regard this step as positive. "Concerning Russia, I think that Russia might behave in different ways toward our agreement, and, unfortunately, it is very difficult, as I have told you on a number of occasions, to predict the action of Russia. I only want to say that Russia should not become alarmed about this agreement, but, to my mind, it should be pleased that there will be neighboring states that will take care of the security of their borders."

Jundzis explains that the participants envisioned "closer cooperation among our three states in relations with Russia, in the questions of talks on the withdrawal of troops," and consequently "it is doubtful that Russia should be alarmed, because it will simply be easier for it to talk to us, since each of us will not approve something on our own, but will approximately agree on one platform." Time will tell Russia's reaction, and Jundzis emphasizes once more that no state, including Russia, is regarded as a potential enemy to security. He refers to the threats that exist, as mentioned in the defense conception published in the 3 April "Diena."

Cooperation Communiqué Issued

LD0506103792 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network
in Lithuanian 1300 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Communiqué adopted at meeting of defense ministry delegations of the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia, and the Republic of Lithuania at Parnu on 1 and 2 June]

[Text] In examining issues concerning the defense policy of the Baltic states, the delegations agreed that the defense ministries must closely cooperate. They noted that the troops under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation unlawfully deployed on the territories of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are crudely violating laws and government decisions, are unlawfully receiving reinforcements, and are not observing regulations for the general use of air space, territorial and internal waters, and movement on the territory of the sovereign states.

With its actions the army of the Russian Federation represents a threat to peaceful residents and hampers the work of law enforcement and state bodies.

In these conditions the delegations are of the opinion that it is essential to adopt a set of joint measures to

ensure control and prevent arbitrary actions. The delegations agreed to develop cooperation in maintaining contacts with European states.

In the military technical sphere the delegations decided to cooperate in drawing up joint [indistinct word] documents on the issues of technical supply, the control of air space, and the state borders, also on organizing anti-aircraft defense.

In the opinion of the delegations, the development of scientific and cultural cooperation requires the preparation of training programs, the training of military experts, the carrying out of scientific research, and the organization of joint cultural and sports events. The heads of the delegations signed a protocol agreement on cooperation in ensuring joint security. The delegations of the Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian defense ministries agreed on the holding of the next meeting.

States Seek To Internationalize Withdrawal

OW0506135092 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1322 GMT 5 Jun 92

[From "Diplomatic Panorama"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Baltic states will seek to internationalize the issue of the withdrawal of the former Soviet Union's forces, now under Russian jurisdiction, from their territory at a CSCE-2 conference due to open in Helsinki on July 9, Lithuanian Foreign Minister Algis Saudargas told BF [BALTFAX] news agency.

He said Lithuania's referendum on the issue on June 14 in support of demands for troop withdrawals by the end of this year could trigger off the process. While predicting a positive result, the minister pointed out there could be difficulties in including the issue in CSCE documents.

Saudargas believes there can be less Western support for their demand if Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania fail to reach their goal.

Commonwealth

Interrepublic Transaction Procedures Discussed

LD0706163292 Moscow POSTFACTUM in English
1448 GMT 7 Jun 92

[From the "Domestic Market" section]

[Text] Tallinn—Representatives of the Central Banks of 12 former Soviet republics met in Tallinn from June 5 to 6. The meeting was held on the initiative of the Bank of Estonia to discuss inter-republic transaction procedures after Estonia introduces its own currency. A press conference was held after the meeting.

According to Siim Kallas, president of the Bank of Estonia, an agreement on inter-republic settlements has only been signed by Estonia and Ukraine, while other republics have agreed to sign such agreements in the near future. Separate talks have been held between the Bank of Estonia and the Russian Federation Central Bank, which is responsible for the issuing of roubles. During these talks a draft document on Russian-Estonian settlements was prepared and agreement was reached on the return of roubles, which will be withdrawn from circulation in Estonia, to Russia. Siim Kallas said that both the Russian Federation and the International Monetary Fund demanded that roubles be withdrawn from circulation in Estonia. All transactions will be settled according to the current exchange rates and no former debts will be repaid.

According to Vyacheslav Sokolov, deputy chairman of the Russian Federation Central Bank, Russia supports the introduction of Estonian currency, but the roubles which Russia hopes to receive from Estonia in early July, will not help solve the republic's cash problem. Sokolov said that by June 1 Russian businesses owed their employees 150 billion roubles of unpaid wages and salaries. Some employees have not even received wages for April and March. At present, the situation is improving. In June Russia will print twice as much currency as it printed in May. Sokolov did not exclude the possibility of Russia introducing its own currency, especially if unlimited credit continues to be provided without the Central Bank's permission. Azerbaijan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan did not send representatives to the meeting.

International Affairs

Possible Postponement of G-7 Aid Assessed

PM0506152692 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
6 Jun 92 Morning Edition p 1

[Aleksandr Sychev report: "Slowing Down of Economic Reform in Russia Puts the 24 Billion in Jeopardy"]

[Text] According to a report from Tokyo, it is quite likely that a program of aid to Russia will not be adopted at the July meeting of heads of state and government of the seven leading industrially developed countries of the West in Munich.

I refer to a report in the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI, citing government sources in Tokyo, to the effect that G-7 will refrain from making a final decision on granting Russia the promised \$24-billion aid package, which includes a \$6-billion ruble stabilization fund.

Apparently there have been major changes in the mood among the leadership of the United States, Britain, France, Japan, Canada, the FRG, and Italy, who are to meet in Munich. YOMIURI mentions some of the reasons, but probably not all.

The intention to postpone granting aid, the newspaper writes, is linked to the extremely slow pace of talks between Moscow and the IMF on the drafting of a comprehensive program for economic reforms in Russia. Back in April, at the conference of G-7 finance ministers and leaders of central banks, the allocation of 24 billion was made dependent on Russia's adopting a concrete package of measures making provision for a reduction in the budget deficit, a curb on inflation, and the introduction of enterprise legislation.

In principle these Western demands are not new. In the FRG, where preparations for Munich are nearing completion, there have been several conferences in the last few months with the participation of representatives of a number of states of Eastern Europe and the CIS, including Russia. As IZVESTIYA correspondent Yevgeniy Bovkun reports, there have been complaints that we fail to offer guarantees in the business sphere, are inactive in lawmaking, and are marking time with privatization. Western entrepreneurs and politicians have also pointed out that the tough monetary policy that is being pursued is neutralized by new budget injections, leading to the growth of social tension and inflation; on top of all this, the Western participants in joint enterprises cannot dispose freely of their profits.

However, for all that, no one doubted the need to give aid in the very near future, and in Muenster, where representatives of the "poor seven"—Poland, Hungary, the CSFR, Russia, Byelarus, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine—sat opposite the "rich seven," the participants came out in favor of putting the emphasis on the provision of technology that will enable us to break out of the vicious circle of credits and debts.

Obviously the top political leadership in the West, which also does not lack understanding of the need to help Russia, has decided to hurry Moscow along. The sum of \$24 billion is considerable, and guarantees are needed that it will not just go down the drain. Due to Moscow's sluggishness, people in Tokyo warn, the aid agreements reached on a bilateral basis and through the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development could also be reviewed.

It also cannot be ruled out—but there is not a word about this in YOMIURI—that the West is not confident of a favorable decision by the U.S. Congress concerning the U.S. contribution, and that would inevitably block the whole program and limit the IMF's potential. Complications have arisen in connection with the conclusion of a contract between Russia and India for the delivery of rocket motors, seen by Washington as a violation of the rocket technology nonproliferation regime. On the other hand, the fact that the information leak took place specifically in Tokyo prompts the thought that the Japanese cabinet may thereby be seeking to put pressure on Moscow to resolve the problem of the "northern territories."

In any case, Tokyo's conjecture has not yet received confirmation in the other Western capitals. However, there is no smoke without fire. It is quite possible that President B. Yeltsin can expect more than just a pleasant meeting with Western leaders in Munich.

Kozyrev Mediation in Yugoslavia Reviewed

924C1632A Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA
in Russian No 23, 3 Jun 92 p 9

[Article by RIA Novosti correspondents Sergey Gryzunov and Andrey Baturin for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: "Andrey Kozyrev: I Had No Illusions Coming to Sarajevo: The Minister Thinks that Russia Should Play Solo in the Balkans More Often"]

[Text] Sarajevo-Belgrade—The helicopters are flying low as they glide over every fold in the terrain looking for the only possible route from Belgrade to Sarajevo. The first of them carries Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Kozyrev, Russian Ambassador Gennadiy Shikin, part of the Russian delegation, and bodyguards. The second one has five journalists, some guys from the former "ninth directorate," their Serbian colleagues, and a Russian diplomat.

This is Kozyrev's second attempt to get to Sarajevo during his visit with interruptions to the five capitals of the new Balkan states, the former republics of the SFRY.

The helicopters land successfully on the grounds of the Lukovice military barracks. There is a lot of military hardware here. As we approached the city we saw artillery batteries and self-propelled guns dug into the slopes of hills and aimed at Sarajevo.

....The talks last some two hours longer than expected. At that time, automatic rifle and machine gun fire starts in

the Sarajevo suburbs. Finally, Kozyrev and General Mladic come out of the headquarters building; the general continues to explain his position as they walk. His position basically boils down to Muslims and Croats being entirely to blame for what is happening.

Our minister, ambassador, and some other delegation members are packed into bulletproof vests. The hatch of the armored vehicle in front opens. The last to disappear into it is Colonel Wilson from Australia, commander of the UN peacekeeping force in this sector. The vehicles stop by the entrance to the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency building and the guests are met there by guards with submachine guns who escort the delegation to the second floor. The republic leader Alija Izetbegovic is already expecting them there.

We drive through the center of the city together with Kozyrev and Izetbegovic. This area was most heavily damaged by artillery fire; everywhere we see twisted and burned cars, street cars frozen on their rail tracks, buses with broken windows....

The same routine is used when we cross the front line again, in the company of the unflappable Colonel Wilson; once again we arrive at the barracks, where Kozyrev is expected by Mladic and also by the Federal Army General Staff representative, Major General Nedelko Boskovic. Judging by all appearances, the two former colleagues cannot come to an agreement on the situation that is materializing (or has materialized) in Sarajevo. They hold another round of talks with the military and go back to the helicopters. The delegation is bringing to Belgrade a seven-item proposal which was approved by Izetbegovic, and made known to the Serbian troops in Bosnia and the Federal Army. The purpose is to meet, at the former Tito villa near Belgrade, with President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia. A lot, if not everything, rests on his decision.

The next morning, when it started to seem that the voice of reason was being heard by everyone and that the "Russian truce" was to become effective, somebody gave orders instead, somebody else put a 120-millimeter shell into a cannon barrel, and somebody else took action. As a result, this shell and then another one exploded into the thick crowd of people who had lined up for bread in the very center of Sarajevo. The world has already seen the terrifying aftermath of this crime but, as has often happened in this war, it is once again not clear who is guilty of the deed. The Serbians, who are viewed by almost all of the civilized world as the aggressors in the Bosnian war, needed this shooting less than anyone else.

Should we talk about unsuccessful "helicopter diplomacy" on the part of the Russian minister after what happened in Sarajevo? We do not think so.

Here is the evaluation of the Russian peacekeeping mission and its results given to us by Andrey Kozyrev:

"I had no illusions about this trip. It is impossible to find an immediate solution—I came, I saw, I conquered—for

all the overly complicated current issues of former Yugoslavia. The problem lies elsewhere. I think that all countries should participate in the resolution of the Yugoslav crisis and that they should use their own particular possibilities. The West, for instance, is relying basically on its economic "carrot or stick" policy. It has an economic lever, which we do not have yet. This is the reason for the serious weakness of our diplomacy. We were politely but constantly reminded here, in a Yugoslavia torn apart by conflict: Look, when are you going to restore economic ties, pay your debts, unfreeze financial assets, etc. This is where we are very much on the defensive, and our wings are clipped in this respect. However, Russia has its own approach to the resolution of the Yugoslav crisis, which nobody else does. Traditionally, we have been viewed as friends in the Balkans and our advice has been listened to. Besides, we should play solo more often under the current conditions.

"Our Western colleagues in Lisbon understood this perfectly well. They had some doubts however, over whether we were going to fish in troubled waters; they meant a revival of such concepts as Pan-Slavism and Pan-Orthodoxy. It may be very dangerous if they acquire the status of foreign policy doctrine. It may lead to a third world war. Unfortunately, many people in our country do not understand this. If we allow these concepts to develop, they may, first, cause the deepest schism in the Russian community for the simple reason, at least, that we have millions of Muslims living in our country. Second, it will be terrifying if this happens in Sarajevo. That was why we flew to the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The first world war started in this city. If not for the efforts of the entire world community, it could very well have become the city of the third world war. Catholics, Muslims, Orthodox—it is a conflict in the center of Europe. The world of Islam is starting to help (is already helping) its Muslim brothers, Catholicism is taking care of its own, and Russia is helping the Orthodox of Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia. We are facing a new division of the world, not on any civilized basis with the CSCE and the UN, but on a religious and ethnic basis. This cannot be permitted."

Further on UN Sanctions Against Yugoslavia

'Correctness' Affirmed

LD0506130692 Moscow Mayak Radio Network
in Russian 1230 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] A briefing has been held at the press center of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Russian and foreign journalists. During the briefing a question was asked about the report by UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali about which a great deal is being said at the moment. This question was answered by Aleksey Niki-forov, First Deputy Head of the Third European Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

[Begin Nikiforov recording] The report by UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali of 12 May said quite definitely that all foreign observers and all information being received at the United Nations demonstrate that the main responsibility for the bloodshed taking place in Bosnia-Herzegovina lies with the Serbian side. Information of this kind has not only been received by the United Nations but was also reported at the security and cooperation conference in Helsinki and at several sessions, including those I attended.

Butrus-Ghali's report published on 2 June does indeed contain a clause to the effect that it is not clear at present whether Belgrade has full control over the Serbian formations. Nor is it clear how the sanctions adopted in the Security Council resolution can be applied either to these formations or to the Croatian formations, including the elements of the Croatian Army that have been spotted in Bosnia-Herzegovina. However, we do have information as to what is going on there. We have witnessed a great deal ourselves. We have seen how the situation is developing there. The other countries that voted for the resolution also have this kind of information and we have no doubts as to the correctness of that vote. [end recording]

Spokesman on Lifting of Sanctions

LD0506164192 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1359 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] Moscow, June 5 (TANJUG)—Russia will raise the issue of lifting the sanctions imposed against Yugoslavia by the U.N. Security Council on May 30 if the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina really improves, Russian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sergey Yastrzhembskiy said on Friday [5 June].

Addressing a press conference in Moscow, Yastrzhembskiy said that the conditions which had to be fulfilled before Moscow opted for such a move were an end to bloodshed in multi-ethnic Bosnia-Herzegovina and safe supply of humanitarian aid to this former Yugoslav republic where fierce inter-ethnic fighting has been going on for the past two months.

Yastrzhembskiy also said that Russia had voted for the sanctions to help end the bloodshed in Yugoslavia and that, for the time being, it was not considering the possibility of a military intervention.

The Russian Government has prepared a concrete programme of sanctions whose application may be postponed by the Russian Parliament which is expected to discuss the issue next week.

Kozyrev Says Sanctions 'Needed'

LD0506190192 Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino Television First Program Network in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Report over video by unidentified correspondent on Russian Parliament rejecting canceling sanctions

imposed on Serbia and Montenegro, including recorded remarks by Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev; introductory paragraph read by program presenter Sergey Dorenko; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The Russian parliament today rejected the question of canceling sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro. The subject will be discussed at the Supreme Soviet Presidium on 8 June, but you can hear the viewpoint of Foreign Minister Kozyrev today.

[Correspondent] Having joined the UN sanctions against Yugoslavia, after some vacillation, Moscow has given its critics cause to assert that Russia today does not have a its own policy toward the federation of southern Slav peoples, and is entirely following in the wake of Western policy on the issue. However, in the view of Russia's Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev:

[Kozyrev] It would be more exact to say that the international community is now, to a considerable extent, following the lead of Russia, above all because we are friends of the Yugoslav peoples, but not of any one Slavonic people against all those surrounding it, but of each of these peoples.

[Correspondent] It will be remembered that after his May visit to the states of the former SFRY, Andrey Kozyrev declared rather bluntly that quite a few ways will be needed to force those who are not heeding the position of the Russian side to cease fire.

[Kozyrev] Our position, in distinction to others—and it is now being accepted by other members of the international community—is that the sanctions were needed, but are no panacea; that we shall have to retreat gradually from sanctions as Belgrade makes constructive changes—and it already has begun to do so—to its position.

[Correspondent] The foreign minister considers that sanctions are necessary not as a punishment, as the Western interpretation sometimes suggests, but to awaken realism in the Belgrade leadership. How would you answer those who speak of the economic loss to Russia from the imposition of sanctions?

[Kozyrev] I would advise those who are concerned about our economic links to tackle the problem of why, without any sanctions, the agreement on economic cooperation, which was signed between Russia and Serbia last December, is still not being fulfilled at the present time.

Ministry Explains Stand

LD0506212592 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1542 GMT 5 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondent Sergey Nikishov]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jun—A spokesman of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has denounced attempts to question the competence of the ministry with regard to

the republics of the former Yugoslavia. During a briefing that took place today, Sergey Yastrzhemskiy, director of the Information and Press Department of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said that the ministry had reliable information about Yugoslavia. He stressed that in this respect, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs believed that attempts by some public and political circles, as well as by the mass media "to question the appropriateness of our actions with regard to the republics of the former Yugoslavia," as well as "to qualify the stand taken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as supposedly unpatriotic and traitorous toward Serbia" were unfounded.

"We believe in traditional friendly relations with all republics," pointed out the spokesman of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "A blind adherence" to an ethnic principle in this question, he said, "cannot be the main criterion in forming a serious and responsible policy." It may lead the situation in the Balkans "to a global explosion fraught with the danger of a third world war."

The second component of the Russian stand is the fact that "true friends must be truthful with each other, without any double standards," said Sergey Yastrzhemskiy. Russian support for the UN sanctions does not mean that it now believes only in sanctions and that it will scale down its mediatory mission in the former Yugoslavia. "We are open and ready to support any initiative, wherever it comes from, aimed at reaching a cease-fire and a political solution to the crisis," stressed the spokesman of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

CSCE Delegation Explains Stand

LD0806060692 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 00730 GMT 6 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Aleksandr Surikov]

[Text] Helsinki, 6 June—Will Yugoslavia remain a participant in the general European process? The question of its exclusion seems likely to be raised again at a session of the committee of senior officials (CSO) of the CSCE, which opens in Helsinki on 8 June. Among the members of the CSCE, the predominant view is that unprecedentedly tough sanctions must be imposed on Yugoslavia as the state held mainly responsible for the present tragedy in the Balkans. At previous sessions of the CSO, it was only Russia's firm stand that prevented Yugoslavia's expulsion—or at least the suspension of—its membership of the CSCE.

An ITAR-TASS correspondent asked the head of the Russian delegation at the Helsinki meeting of the CSCE, Yevgeniy Gusarov, to comment on the approach that Russia intends to adhere to at the upcoming session. "I would be very sorry," the Russian diplomat said, "to see the CSO faced with the task of deciding whether or not to expel Yugoslavia. You have to remember that what is above all required of us, is that we should look for possibilities of settling the crisis. No one has cancelled the task with which the council of CSCE foreign ministers charged the CSO. Consequently, it would surely be

wrong to replace one agenda with another. We are now holding active unofficial consultations with the delegations of the EEC states, the United States, and the so-called 'group of friends of Bosnia- Hercegovina' on the possibility of working out a mutually acceptable approach. I would not be in a hurry to make predictions at present as to how the session will go and what its upshot will be."

"At the same time," Gusarov continued, "we are saying rather frankly that certain recent steps by the Belgrade leadership seem to us to be going in the direction of taking into account the demands and opinions of the international community. Of course it is unlikely that they will be deemed sufficient for the question of Yugoslavia's responsibility for the crisis in Bosnia-Hercegovina to be dropped. It is being said that this is not enough. Yes, no doubt everyone would like something rather different, but we feel it would be as wrong to ask too much of Yugoslavia as to close our eyes to its share of responsibility."

"Therefore," Gusarov stressed, "our approach will be determined by the need to support the positive elements in the position of the Belgrade leadership which have emerged of late and, of course, by the interests of settling the Yugoslav crisis. The point, after all, is not whether or not to punish Yugoslavia, but rather, whether doing so will be useful from the viewpoint of settling the situation. There is a lot of talk at present to the effect that Russia's vote in the Security Council for sanctions against Belgrade shows a change of mind. I cannot agree. We know that the tactic of bringing the displeasure of the international community over its actions to Yugoslavia's attention was already in evidence at the last session of the CSO. The decision to apply to Yugoslavia the rule of "consensus minus one" is, strictly speaking, the strongest sanction that the CSCE at present has at its disposal."

"There is no harm, in my view, in issuing a reminder that, in imposing its sanctions, the Security Council did not raise the question of suspending Yugoslavia's membership or expelling it from the UN. It is also very important that we should not allow emotions to flare up. We have to look at what the expulsion of Yugoslavia from the CSCE would, in reality, achieve. Would it give us any additional possibilities of influencing the situation or not? I'd like to see the majority of the states reaching, by the time of the session of the CSO, a common understanding of the tasks facing the general European process. Work towards this is now under way and Russia is very actively involved in it," the head of the Russian delegation noted in conclusion.

Sanctions Reportedly Harm Interests

PM0806100592 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
5 Jun 92 Morning Edition p 6

[Boris Rodionov article: "UN Sanctions Against Yugoslavia Did Not Take Russia's Interests into Account"]

[Excerpts] The first week of UN sanctions against Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) is coming to an end. The borders have been closed, trade has ended, diplomats are packing their bags, and Yugoslav soccer players have been kicked out of the European Championship in Stockholm like in the venerable years of the "cold war." [passage omitted]

The sanctions' nature is such that even a bitter enemy of "communist regime" in Belgrade, heir to the throne Prince Alexander, is publicly asking the question: Would it not be better if, instead of applying sanctions, the West simply supported Serbia's democratic forces, especially the press? Otherwise what if the Serbs, seized by pride, follow their "unworthy" government as a mark of protest....

What the hell, anything can happen. In any case, 56 percent of voters, already knowing about the sanctions, turned up at the polling places in Serbia and Montenegro, some voting for the socialists, who kept hold of the majority, while others voted for the radical nationalists, who manifestly strengthened their position. President Milosevic is looking for a way out of the impasse. He even stated in an interview to British television that he is prepared to stand down if this puts an end to the sanctions. However, if, God forbid, the radicals' leader Serselj—a direct descendant of the chetnik nationalists from the time of World War II, becomes head of the government in Belgrade, then I fear the fratricidal war with the Muslims and Croats will go on to the last "ustasa" (that is Croat) and the last "chetnik" (that is Serb).

However, it is nevertheless unlikely that a Serbian Zhirnovskiy might come to power. It is another scenario which is more realistic. The present regime, having been forced into a corner by the severe sanctions, will fall as a result of a "revolution" which will hardly be a "gentle" or "velvet" one; it will be forced to give way to the democratic opposition. Let us assume that a government formed of democrats accepts the West's conditions and refuses to protect its fellow countrymen in the "outlands." However, on the following day it will have to resolve the problem: What should be done with Kosovo? The Serbian public is hardly going to recognize what is, practically speaking, an independent republic proclaimed by the Kosovo Albanians, even under the democrats.

We already know that the neighboring state of Greece is expressing its categorical opposition to recognition of Kosovo's right to its own republic. Its arguments boil down to the fact that Kosovo is too near to its borders. The Greeks have already gotten used to the fact that their losses from the Serbian blockade will come to \$1-2 billion, and intend to present the bill to the EC. However, what if the losses of a conflict in Kosovo are added?

Baker's first deputy Eagleburger, when conducting negotiations in Sofia the other day with Bulgaria's leaders, expressed alarm at the danger of Kosovo's destabilization, but not at all at the country's self-determination. Much has been said about the threat of the potential conflict in Kosovo becoming internationalized, which

would at the least, affect Macedonia, Albania, Bulgaria, and Greece. People have not mentioned the fact that the United States has up until now, stated that it has no strategic interests in the Balkans.

In this situation it is appropriate to ask the question: Has the Russian Government done everything to defend Russian strategic interests in the Balkans, which no one in principle disputes? These interests do not, of course, lie in acting indulgently toward the military in Belgrade, who are desperately trying to hold on to key positions within the territory of the former federation, or toward bellicose Serbian nationalism, which is very much to blame for the Yugoslav tragedy. Nor do the interests lie in the transferring of other people's blame onto Serbia. The state of Zimbabwe, which lies far from Europe, abstained from voting in the Security Council, explaining that its standpoint was that it had not, like other members of the council, received the analytical report by the UN secretary general in time. The report contained some extremely curious things! For example: "There is no proof that the Belgrade government is in control of the situation in the new state which is in the grips of civil war, or that it is in command of the Serbian armed formations in Bosnia." Moreover, the report says that "Croatian Army units are not leaving Bosnian territory."

Unlike the diplomats from Zimbabwe, Russian minister A. Kozyrev had all his information first hand. I do not dispute that the slap in the face, which the minister received from the Bosnian extremists after his showy visit to Sarajevo, is difficult for a diplomat from a great power to bear. The "Russian peace" was blatantly ruined, but let us remember: How many such slaps in the face has the EC suffered, but nevertheless time after time it has restarted diplomatic efforts in the Balkans. Finally, as yet, Bonn and Washington have not banged their fists on the table.

What about us? Having taken offense, we did not even support the gradual introduction of sanctions, but the rather, chose to support the most harsh version hitting the ordinary people. In addition, we hit our people as well, although unlike the Greeks, we do not know the extent of our losses from cutting ties with Yugoslavia. To whom would Russia present the bill? To Mr. Delors of the EC, whose stay in Moscow coincided with the Russian Federation's position being defined? Maybe after the "splendid isolation" in Helsinki, people on Staraya and Smolenskaya Squares were simply frightened of risking the billions which the West is still promising?

Yeltsin, Lithuania's Landsbergis Hold Talks

LD0506170392 Moscow *ITAR-TASS in English*
1645 GMT 5 Jun 92

[By *ITAR-TASS* correspondent Gennadiy Talalayev]

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS—Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Chairman of the Lithuanian Parliament Vytautas Landsbergis are meeting in the Kremlin today.

Commenting on their one-to-one meeting behind closed doors, the Russian President's press secretary Vyacheslav Kostikov noted that "euphoria that followed the break-up of the Soviet Union is fading" and politicians are now looking for ways to resume dialogue and expand economic contacts and are returning back to normal political life. This way is promising, Kostikov said.

He did not rule out that Yeltsin and Landsbergis during today's meeting will be able to chart the paths along which the two countries can advance towards mutual understanding and cooperation, taking into account the entire complex of historical and cultural traditions which have always linked the two nations.

"Prospects exist, what is needed is patience. The process cannot be whipped up artificially and compromise solutions have to be looked for," Kostikov said. He expressed confidence that both countries were now [as received] ready for pooling their efforts in this direction.

Yeltsin Promises To Settle Debt

*LD0706190192 Vilnius Radio Vilnius in English
2300 GMT 6 Jun 92*

[Text] At yesterday's meeting with Vytautas Landsbergis, Boris Yeltsin said that Russia would return to Lithuanian depositors the \$7 million which they kept on their accounts in the now bankrupt Soviet Vneshekonbank. The payment of the debt will begin in the second half of this year.

In general Russia is indebted to Lithuania more than Lithuania to Russia. For food products alone, mainly meat and milk, Russia owes Lithuania a sum of 2 billion rubles. The Russian president promised to help settle the problem.

Officer: Army To Support Latvian Authorities

*LD0606120892 Moscow POSTFACTUM in English
1153 GMT 6 Jun 92*

[From the "Politics" section]

[Text] Riga—The head of Russia's Northwestern Army Group's Officers' Assembly: In case of a state coup in Latvia we will support the lawful Latvian authorities, at the Latvian Government's request.

Officer's Assembly Chairman Colonel Vladimir Kandalovskiy in his interview carried in the June 6 issue of the paper CM-SEGODNIA (SM-TODAY), also said: We have received information, according to which Latvian right-wing radicals are concocting a coup against the government of Ivars Godmanis and against parliamentary speaker Anatolijs Gorbunovs.

According to Kandalovskiy, he knew who would support whom and act on which side. The chairman of the Russian Northwestern Army Group's Officers' Assembly

also disclosed that he had already passed this information on to his superiors, asking them to take certain measures.

Colonel Kandalovskiy said that the assembly's stand is as follows: Everything that happens on the territory of a foreign country is none of our concern; however, in case of a coup, if the lawfully and democratically elected government turns to Russia and to her army for help, we shall do everything possible to defend it.

Latvian Talks End, Communique Signed

*LD3105100392 Moscow Mayak Radio Network
in Russian 2100 GMT 30 May 92*

[Text] The latest round of talks between Latvia and Russia has been held in Moscow, which has been hosting a Latvian delegation led by Minister of State Janis Dinevics. The Latvians plan to accelerate the withdrawal of Russian forces, with completion by September 1993. Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev estimates that 40 percent of army units can pull out from the Baltic by 1994, with the remainder following later. However, the final deadline, General Grachev said, will be determined during future talks. In addition to military matters, there are also financial, legal, economic and other issues still to be discussed. The Latvian delegation has drafted a number of agreements, including one on restoring borders. The talks, which lasted for three days, ended with the signing of a communique.

Grachev Departs for More Talks in Turkmenistan

*LD0706142492 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1318 GMT 7 Jun 92*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Mikhail Shevtsov]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jun—Army General Pavel Grachev, Russia's defense minister, today departed for Ashkabad for the latest round of Russian-Turkmen military negotiations.

The previous meeting started on 22 May, during which the parties initialled the main package of documents on friendship and cooperation between the two countries. However, differences arose over specific clauses in a military agreement, which presumably are going to be ironed out during the Ashkabad meeting.

On the eve of his departure, the Russian defense minister told ITAR-TASS this about the aims of his trip: "I want to make a more thorough study of the Turkmenistan leadership's opinion on the future of Russian troops within that republic's borders. A Turkmen delegation visited Moscow earlier and proposed setting up Russian-Turkmen forces. Nothing like that has ever been attempted in practice anywhere in the world. I have my own proposals on this, but I am not going to make them public just yet."

Once unanimity has been achieved on the military aspects, the entire package of documents to regulate Russian-Turkmen relations will be signed by the two countries' presidents.

Yeltsin's Agenda for U.S. State Visit Outlined

*LD0506172392 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1634 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jun—Russian President Boris Yeltsin and U.S. President George Bush are to hold talks in Washington on 16-17 June during the Russian president's state visit to the United States, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported today. The heads of the two states are to discuss the most important issues in Russo-American and international relations. The signing of new specific agreements in various areas is planned.

At the invitation of the leadership of the U.S. Congress, the Russian president will address a joint session of Congress and the House of Representatives. On 18 June, Boris Yeltsin will visit the town of Wichita in the state of Kansas to meet the state authorities, representatives of local public opinion, and its business circles.

Ambassador Delivers Verbal Yeltsin Message to Bush

*LD0606095492 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 2358 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[Text] Washington, 6 Jun (ITAR-TASS)—On 5 June, U.S. President George Bush received Vladimir Lukin, Russia's ambassador to the United States. During the conversation that took place, the American leader was given a verbal message from Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

The sides discussed matters connected with preparing Yeltsin's state visit to the United States, which is scheduled for the middle of this month. Brent Scowcroft, the President's national security adviser, took part in the conversation.

Kozyrev Begins U.S. Visit 7 June

*LD0806032792 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 2320 GMT 7 Jun 92*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Aleksandr Korolev and Georgiy Shmelev]

[Text] Washington, 8 June—Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev arrived on 7 June in Washington on a working visit. The main aim of his trip to the American capital is to resolve the remaining issues of preparation for the forthcoming summit between U.S. President George Bush and Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin. The Russian leader is to arrive here on 15 June.

In the course of the two-day talks with James Baker, U.S. Secretary of State, which will be mainly tete-a-tete talks,

the head of the Russian foreign policy department will discuss disarmament problems, primarily in the sphere of a further limitation of strategic offensive weapons.

The sides intend to come to agreement before the meeting of the heads of state, on the parameters of the framework agreement on the limitation of strategic weapons. "The issue, as you can imagine, is far from simple," the high-ranking Russian diplomat said in a conversation with an ITAR-TASS correspondent. "We count here on the understanding of the American side and intend to resolve it proceeding from mutual interests."

On arrival at the "Andrews" air base near Washington, Andrey Kozyrev noted in a conversation with journalists that he hoped to complete, jointly with the secretary of state, final preparations for President Yeltsin's visit and "to finalize the coordination of some issues linked to disarmament and to the great document of political nature" which is to be signed during the forthcoming summit. "If one can put it this way, he added, we would like to 'check our watches so that the two presidents could begin their work on a fully prepared ground.'"

In the minister's opinion, in the course of the present Washington round, Russia and the United States should make headway in the sphere of disarmament, having "completed this work on the whole." "Though, he stressed, the summit meeting itself will be a key factor of success."

According to American sources, James Baker will also attempt, during his conversations with the Russian minister, "to assess the strength of political opposition to Yeltsin in Moscow and his chances for implementing economic reforms."

A meeting between Kozyrev and President Bush is not ruled out.

Rutskoy To Visit Venezuela for Meetings, Talks

Itinerary Assessed

*LD0506210692 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 0515 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vadim Chistov]

[Text] Brasilia, 5 Jun (ITAR-TASS)—Russian Federation Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy's South American tour begins today. He is scheduled to visit Venezuela, Argentina, and Brazil, where he will join over 100 world leaders taking part in the UN Conference on Environment and Development.

[ITAR-TASS in Russian at 1535 GMT on 5 June in a similar report adds: "'The aim of my visit' Aleksandr Rutskoy said in an interview to Russian television, 'is to build a bridge across Latin America and Russia. The fact that these bridges are being built to connect all support points, including the support point in Russia, I think,

allows the world community to enter 21st century with absolutely different indices in all respects.""]

A press release from the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry office notes that Rutskoy will begin his visit with a four-day trip to Venezuela. Rutskoy will discuss a variety of bilateral issues, including trade, economic, and cultural cooperation, according to a spokesman in the Russian Embassy in Caracas. The Russian delegation is scheduled to meet Venezuela President Carlos Andres Perez, visit Congress and meet with its leadership, attend talks with the foreign minister, minister for energy and mines, central bank president, and leaders of several private banks. In addition, the delegation will visit some enterprises of the oil industry, some state-owned and private companies, as well as air force bases.

On the first day of his visit, Rutskoy will open the "Russian Days" exhibit in Venezuela—an event that should contribute to establishing contacts between business circles in the two countries and increasing the scope of exchanges between them in the scientific and cultural area. From the Russian side, heads of state-owned and private enterprises, representatives of the Academy of Sciences and well-known artistic collectives will take part in this diversified program, scheduled to run for several months.

Arrives, Meets With Officials

LD0606073792 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 0234 GMT 6 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vadim Chistov]

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 6 Jun—The Russian Federation delegation led by Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy arrived in on 5 June in Venezuela for a four-day working visit. The same day, Aleksandr Rutskoy met Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and Minister of Foreign Affairs Humberto Calderon Berti.

The Russian vice president said in a telephone interview with an ITAR-TASS correspondent that the main aim of his visit to this Latin American country is to continue a bilateral political dialogue and to develop contacts in the sphere of trade and economy.

"The talks with the Venezuelan president and the Foreign Ministry head," noted that the Russian vice president, "lasted three hours. We were told that we set a kind of a record here. Summing up the results of the meeting, I can say that we managed to find common language and points on all issues discussed during the talks. Particular attention was devoted to increasing trade and economic cooperation in the most diverse spheres of the oil industry, machine-tool construction, machine-building, and others."

The agenda for the visit includes meetings with other members of the government, presidents of private and state banks and companies, and visits to a number of enterprises. The Russian vice president said he will also

hold talks with the Venezuelan defense minister and the Air Force commander. After completing our visit to Venezuela, Rutskoy said, our delegation will travel to Argentina, where a meeting with the Air Force command is to take place along with talks with the country's top leaders. [passage omitted]

Meetings Continue

LD0706104992 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 0350 GMT 7 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vadim Chistov]

[Text] Brasilia, 7 Jun—On 6 June, Russian Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy, who is in Venezuela on a four-day working visit, held meetings with Venezuela's minister for power engineering and mining, with representatives of the ministry, and with leaders of the largest national oil company "Petroleos de Venezuela."

As N. Kosov, the senior aide to the vice president, told an ITAR-TASS correspondent on the telephone, the delegation also visited oilfields near Lake de Maracaibo and acquainted themselves with how oil extraction and refining is organized at the "Petroleos de Venezuela" enterprises. The sides discussed expanding their cooperation in the oil and oil refining industry and the sharing of equipment for extracting oil under particularly difficult geological conditions.

On 7 June, the Russian vice president is due to meet the leaders of the Venezuelan Armed Forces, to visit an Air Force base, and to hold another meeting with representatives of business circles. Rutskoy will hold talks with entrepreneurs from the agricultural industry sector. According to Glazyev, Russian first deputy minister for external relations, at a similar meeting with bank representatives, the officials discussed the problems of Russia's foreign debt, tax policy, changes in legislation on mixed enterprises, and ruble convertibility.

Environmental Trouble Spots Noted in Report

LD0606024992 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] Moscow, 4 June—Russian scientists will present a national report to the second UN Conference on the Environment and Development, which is being held in Brazil. It cites data on the fact that the most unfavorable ecological situation has taken shape in many regions of Russia, including the big cities of Moscow, Bratsk, Krasnoyarsk, Kemerovo, and Ekaterinburg. This is far from a complete list of ecologically ill-favored cities.

There persists the problem of purification of waters and keeping them from pollution and exhaustion. The report notes that in the last decade alone, the quantity of effluent being discharged has grown by nearly 10 billion cubic km. The underground waters are also polluted, mainly in the European part of Russia. It is industrial waste from enterprises of the chemical and petrochemical industries, metallurgical industries and agriculture

than are mainly to blame for this. In 1989 more than 300,000 tons of organic substances were discharged into the rivers of the Volga basin alone.

In the Russian scientists' opinion, such global problems as change in the climate of the planet, increase of the hole in the ozone layer, and consumption of non-renewable natural resources should be tackled by the joint efforts of the scientists of different countries.

Officer on Ukraine Border Guards Plan

OW0506180492 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1746 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] In an exclusive interview for INTERFAX this Friday [5 June] morning, deputy chief of CIS Border Guards Main Headquarters Major General Anatoliy Parakhin remarked that in compliance with July 2 resolution of the Russian Government, the Security Ministry of Russian Federation (RF) will incorporate the RF border guards headquarters. By June 12, the official status of this agency will be established either by the President's decree or by the government's resolution which will also outline its structure and objectives.

General Parakhin revealed that, at present, the RF territory contains five border guards zones. In addition, Russia has put under its jurisdiction the border guard units in the Baltics and Trans-Caucasus. "We are not planning to deploy any troops other than those already stationed at the borders," General Parakhin said. In the meantime, he emphasized, Russia would certainly require additional manpower resources should it need to reciprocate in guarding its border with Ukraine.

The general attached special attention to Ukraine's refusal to abide by the principle of "transparency" of borders envisaged in the CIS inauguration documents, referring to Ukraine's allegedly "setting up its border guards structures which apparently will be assigned a mission of Protectine Ukraine's eastern border". If Kiev ever resorts to such measures, Russia, too, will "have to guard" its portion of the border on its side, Anatoliy Parakhin asserted.

Among the other issues, the general revealed that Russia is looking into the issue of taking extra measures "guarding its border with Azerbaijan", pointing to the "intolerable conditions for guarding the Commonwealth's external border" due to systematic terrorists' raids of the border guards stations and installations. In his words, at the recent CIS summit in Tashkent, Boris Yeltsin warned the representatives of the Azerbaijani government that if they do not take measures to put an end to this, Russia would have to withdraw its border guards units from the republic and assume upon itself the protection of the Russian-Azerbaijani border.

The general also acknowledged that the length of the RF borders comprises today 58.5 thousand kilometers of

which only about 10 thousand kilometers comply with the international legal requirements, i.e., fixed by bilateral agreements and treaties. Most of them are the former USSR borders.

Khasbulatov Arrives in Istanbul 5 Jun

LD0606152292 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1917 GMT 5 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Aleksandr Chelyshev and Sergey Feoktistov]

[Excerpts] Istanbul, 5 Jun—A Russian parliamentary delegation headed by Ruslan Khasbulatov, chairman of the Russian Federation's Supreme Soviet, arrived today in Istanbul. [passage omitted]

The chairman of the Russian parliament met representatives of Turkish business circles and members of the Turkish-Russian business council. A thorough exchange of views took place on a broad spectrum of issues in trade and economic cooperation between Russia and Turkey, and on the prospects for its development and expansion. A number of specific projects were discussed. Ways to further strengthen the ties between the two countries were identified. [passage omitted]

Khasbulatov urged the representatives of the neighboring country's business circles to join in a search for opportunities to create new organizational structures that will operate effectively in coordinating ties between Turkish firms and embryonic Russian businesses. It was stressed that conversion and the establishment of joint enterprises in agriculture, in the processing and food industry, and in tourism are highly promising in this connection.

Further Cooperation Pledged

LD0806023892 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1047 GMT 6 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Aleksandr Chelyshev and Sergey Feoktistov]

[Text] Istanbul, 6 June—In the course of a visit to Turkey by a Russian parliamentary delegation led by the chairman of the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet [Ruslan Khabulatov], a meeting was held here in the Dolmabahce Palace today between Ruslan Khasbulatov and Erdal Inonu, Turkish deputy prime minister and minister of state.

During the conversation, which preceded in a warm, relaxed atmosphere, both sides expressed commitment to the active development of Russo-Turkish relations in every sphere. Inonu particularly singled out the important role which Russia has played and continues to play in world politics, as well as the aspiration of the Turkish leadership towards deepening friendly links between the peoples of the two countries on the basis of mutual understanding and mutual advantage.

Inonu remarked that the visit to Moscow by Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel opened up a new stage in the relations between Turkey and Russia which will be characterized by their rapid and dynamic evolution.

Khasbulatov acquainted the Turkish deputy prime minister with the basic directions of the activity of the Russian parliament, inter alia, envisaging the attraction of foreign capital to the Russian economy. He recounted the objectives of land reform in Russia, as well as the specific steps by the Russian Government to stabilize the economy.

Both sides gave a lot of attention to the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh and prospects for settling the conflict. Khasbulatov and Inonu discussed in-depth possible ways of launching the negotiation process with the aim of preventing bloodshed and the escalation of the conflict into a war.

Stolyarov Briefs Press on Dniester Visit

PM0406133792 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA
in Russian 3 Jun 92 p 2

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Zyubin report: "Dniester Region: Tears Are Equally Bitter on Any Side"]

[Text] Aviation Major General N. Stolyarov, chairman of the CIS Joint Armed Forces Committee for Work with Personnel, has been on a one-week official visit to the Dniester region. On returning to Moscow he hurried to his office straight from the airport, without calling at home or having time to shake off the dust of the journey, as the saying goes. In his office he had a meeting with journalists from ITAR-TASS, the "Vesti" television program, and KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, at which he spoke of his impressions, anxieties, and hopes.

My general assessment of the situation, Gen. Stolyarov pointed out, is such that, if I were to call it complex, that would be tantamount to saying nothing. There is a knot of problems there. You cannot hope to cut this gordian knot with a single blow of the sword. What is needed for peace to reign there is very active, concerted work by state, public, and political structures and people of goodwill.

What, essentially, is happening? One section of the people (more than 50 percent of them are Russian-speaking), fearing Romanianization, has declared its autonomy and independence and its right to have its own statehood within the framework of a unified Moldova. The other section, fearing that this will undermine its prestige and authority and lead to the subdivision and disintegration of the unified multinational state, is opposed to this.

The confrontation has gone beyond purely political disagreements. Trenches are being dug on both sides according to all the rules of wartime. People are dying every day. I would not venture to say who is right here and who is guilty. First, for the simple reason that on

both sides of the conflict tears are equally bitter for mothers mourning their dead sons. I was convinced only of the fact that the problem cannot be resolved by means of armed violence. The chief path, in my view, is the path of the talks process. The people's elected representatives, parliamentarians, deputies at all levels, diplomats, and military people must have their weighty say so as to get people as far away as possible from the line of fire contact.

There have been positive steps. There has already been an official ceremony to station observer officers from Russia, Ukraine, and Moldova on the line of contact between the sides in the region of Bendery. This experience is worthy of being extended to the whole line of the front. It is precisely a front. There is no other word for it.

I will emphasize once again: It is necessary to call as vigorously as possible to the negotiating table all those involved in this conflict and to seek a compromise. For the opportunities diminish each day. Whereas two months ago the Dniester region was moving comparatively easily toward becoming a free economic zone, today no one even wants to hear of statehood within the framework of Moldova's confederative structure.

There is a particular question which I would like to single out: the role and place of the 14th Army. This army has willy-nilly ended up a hostage. On the one hand, it is subjected to humiliation, insults, reproaches, and accusations of being inactive. I will provide just one example and will cite the newspaper TRUDOVY TIRASPOL: "The 14th Army is a traitorous army... If the army refuses to help, its weapons must be taken away... A list will be made of all officers, and their names will go down in history as traitors to their homeland..."

On the other hand, there has been talk (and this lie has been reported by certain mass media) of the 14th Army's involvement in large-scale actions—which does not, in actual fact, tally with reality. There was a case of the spontaneous capture of combat hardware, which was soon returned. Believe me, this was not the fault but the misfortune of the military. Do not shoot at a woman! An officer asked me: "Comrade General, would you yourself shoot at women?" It seems to me a rhetorical question.

But let us ask ourselves the question: Why, when conflicts are arising in various parts of the world, do we take a quite calm view of the role of the UN "blue helmets"? Why can the 14th Army not fulfill this role? I will say that the army's inaction degrades people. They feel their guilt. It is possible to say, even without conducting a sociological study: The absolute majority of officers are in favor of going up to the line of combat contact and separating the warring sides. Of course, this is not an easy task. It would demand a risk, skill, and endurance. But it is becoming increasingly difficult to remain inactive and to go on keeping people in such a state.

Only yesterday I managed to persuade the women's strike committee to remove women from the territory of military camps. True, they have not gone far away, but

have set up camp outside the gate. The smallest troop movement is at once recorded. Why am I saying this? Because the supposition which has appeared that the 14th Army might be withdrawn from there has no real grounds to it, if only because it is simply impossible to do so physically. The hardware would at once be seized and nationalized. Excesses would begin.

As regards the personnel, according to our observations, the absolute majority of the officers who have accommodations would simply refuse to leave. They would tender their resignation. Those remaining would not, I believe, find it easy to leave. And another question: To where can the troops be withdrawn? There are 200,000 families of servicemen without apartments. To increase their numbers would mean creating social tension in Russia itself.

Now about what is almost the chief thing. Russia is a great country rich in its history and in its magnanimity toward other peoples. So why should it not now show its magnanimity at a crucial time for the people of the Dniester region? For people are dying. Does it have the right, being a strong, a potentially strong country, not to manifest interested participation? This is both the political and the moral purpose of the 14th Army's presence in the Dniester region.

I have returned to Moscow with a whole package of proposals for servicemen's social protection. In particular, it would be expedient, since this is a region of real combat operations, to extend the privileges that personnel stationed in the Transcaucasus region have (50 percent more pay, one year counting as 18 months, and others). It is trifling assistance, but it is not so much the material as the moral factor that is important here.

Then Aviation Maj. Gen. N. Stolyarov answered a number of questions from correspondents.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you have any ready-made prescriptions or proposals for separating the sides and settling the conflict peacefully?

[Stolyarov] I believe that it would make sense to reach an accord between the sides to use the 14th Army in the role of a peacemaker in that region, in cooperation with military formations of the Moldovan national army. That is, to have these forces fulfill the role of "blue helmets." This will create normal conditions for the talks process.

Second. It is not a matter for the military, of course, but since we are involved in the conflict, we must voice our opinion. The chief thing is not only to halt the bloodshed but also to resolve the question which has become the stumbling block. The question of the Dniester region's statehood. In my view, Moldova's federative structure is the most sensible, compromise option.

[Reporter] The leadership of the 14th Army has repeatedly declared that in the event of a massive offensive from the Moldovan side the army will assume the role of defender of the Dniester region...

[Stolyarov] I will say this: When large-scale aggression against the Dniester region begins (God forbid that this should happen), there is no force that would be capable of restraining servicemen from participating in the defense of the peaceful population.

[Reporter] There is information that approximately 20 armored personnel carriers and pontoon bridging equipment were brought recently from Romania to Moldova. Do these weapons fire in the Dniester region?

[Stolyarov] In the Dniester region it is possible to encounter weapons of very diverse models, of both Russian and foreign manufacture. But I would not make a problem out of this. You must be fair here. Moldova, like any other state forming its armed forces, has the right to buy weapons and armament. The question is a different one: How are they used, and for what purpose?

[Reporter] What is the attitude of the Russian military to the presence of Gen. Makashov in the Dniester region?

[Stolyarov] I will state briefly: It is indifferent. Gen. Makashov is in the Dniester region as a private person. There is no particular problem here. In addition to Gen. Makashov, it is possible to meet there people with very different political views and sentiments.

[Reporter] You rightly pointed out that tears are equally bitter on both sides. Are there any figures as to how many lives this conflict has already claimed?

[Stolyarov] If we are to speak of figures, they are staggering. On the side of the Dniester Moldovan Republic alone more than 100 people have died in the space of a few months, including four servicemen. More than 200 have been injured. Approximately 50 are missing.

It is impossible to look on this with indifference. It is impossible not to act.

[Reporter] What chance do the people of the Dniester region have of opposing Moldova without the assistance of the 14th Army?

[Stolyarov] This is a complex question. It is impossible to give an unequivocal answer here. In any case, it would be probabilistic and speculative. It is possible to say one thing with absolute certainty: In the event of large-scale military operations the entire territory of the Dniester region will become a partisan camp.

Talks Representative Fears Warfare in Dniester

*OW0606140892 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1334 GMT 6 Jun 92*

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Vladlen Vasin who represents Russia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the quadripartite commission on the settlement of conflict in the Dniester Region, said in his interview for Interfax that he fears a possibility of guerilla warfare in the region. In his opinion, "it would

be impossible to settle down the armed confrontation there in the next one hundred years." [NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian on 6 June p 3 in a similar report adds: "Vasin described the conciliation commission between Chisinau and Tiraspol as the 'only bridge between the Left and Right Banks of the Dniester' "] Vladlen Vasin blamed mass media on "building up passions" of the two belligerent sides.

The Romanian representative Marcel Dinu participating the work of the commission observed that a number of publications circulating in Chisinau and Tiraspol do not contribute to the stabilization of situation in the region encouraging the solution of the continuing conflict by the use of force.

The representatives of Russia's and Romania's foreign ministers emphasize that they will continue their efforts and fulfill the agreements attained by the foreign ministers of the four countries.

In the meantime, the press centers of the Moldovan defense ministry and the government of the Dniester republic have reported continuing sporadic skirmishes in the armed conflict zone. According to the Dniester news report, one Cossack Nikolay Voznyuk was killed and four people wounded in skirmishes. The Moldovan side reports four wounded.

Bush Meeting With Japanese Official Reported

PM0506162692 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
6 Jun 92 Morning Edition p 5

[Sergey Agafonov report: "G. Bush Intends To Persuade B. Yeltsin To Hand Over the Kurils to Japan"]

[Text] Tokyo—Shin Kanemaru, vice chairman of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party and Japanese "kingmaker," left for America for a visit on 2 June. Near the end of the visit, the central meeting on the program took place—a meeting with the U.S. President in the White House.

News agencies write that the two politicians' conversation lasted about an hour—first in the Oval Office, and then in the residential part of the White House. Judging by the reports, the range of topics was not very great, and the most important part consisted in a detailed discussion of Russian affairs. Or rather, two topics connected with Russia dominated—the fate of the territorial dispute between Moscow and Tokyo, and the problem of economic aid to the former communist superpower.

The Japanese guest, for obvious reasons, was more interested in the first of these topics. As observers here note in their commentaries, this was actually the reason why the patriarch of Japanese politics went to the United States, bearing in mind Boris Yeltsin's upcoming visit to Washington. Kanemaru asked the U.S. President to try to influence the Russian president on the "territorial question," and received in reply firm assurances that the necessary pressure will be brought to bear. According to

a KYODO report, Bush actually promised to fulfill the Japanese request twice—at the talks with Yeltsin in Washington, and at the upcoming Munich G-7 meeting involving the Russian president. Moreover, Bush stated that he will do so "with pleasure" both times. The head of the U.S. Administration assured the Japanese guest that he will try to persuade the Russians that the return of the four Kuril islands to Japan is in Russia's interests.

After that, the White House incumbent changed the subject, and started saying that Japan should play a bigger role in the cause of aid to the withering Russian economy. Bush called on Tokyo to increase this aid and be more active. The Japanese guest observed in reply that Japan does "feel" that Russia must be helped in order to prevent it from "slipping back to communism."

Since the aid question interests the Japanese press considerably less than the question of the territories, commentaries here emphasized that Tokyo has in effect achieved the creation of a "common front of pressure" from the G-7 members on the contentious issue. What is interesting, incidentally, is not only this opinion, but also the fact that in the period of the election campaign in the United States, every word of the President's becomes a kind of "contribution" to the election platform. If the promise "with pleasure" to put pressure on Yeltsin to satisfy Japanese interests is seen from this angle, the picture is rather an unusual one. Isn't it?

Commission on Yeltsin Visit to Japan Organized

OW0406152992 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1406 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] A state commission for preparing Boris Yeltsin's official visit to Japan, scheduled for autumn, has been set up. Chairman of the Sakhalin regional administration Anatoliy Aksyonov announced at a press conference in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk.

He also said that the state commission "conditionally" discussed the Kuril issue. This problem will be considered in more detail during the talks between Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev and his Japanese counterpart Michio Watanabe to be held in July or August. There are plans to send a Russian governmental delegation to the Kuril islands prior to Yeltsin's visit to Tokyo.

Anatoliy Aksyonov believes that disagreements may flare up over the 1956 Declaration envisaging the transfer of Shikotan and the Khabomai islands to Japan in case a peace treaty is concluded. Therefore, the talks should not deal with Kunashir and Iturup, he said.

He also told journalists that the possibility of Yeltsin's visit to the Far East, including Sakhalin, will be considered.

Stankevich Comments on Kazakh Constitution*OW0606013092 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1748 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Adviser to the Russian-President Sergey Stankevich "welcomes the strengthening of the legal basis of independent democratic Kazakhstan" and noted that there were "tense moments" over the discussion of a draft of the new Constitution. Stankevich's statements were distributed in Moscow 5 June. The government adviser said the inclusion of a provision in the Constitution stating that "the interests of the native population—Kazakhs will be given priority", puts Russians who make up 41

of the population of Kazakhstan, in the category of "non-native, newly arrived peoples". Stankevich said the theory on "native" and "non-native" peoples does "not correspond to the generally accepted standards of international law, and will not facilitate the deepening of friendly relations between Russia and Kazakhstan".

Spokesman Comments on Relations With El Salvador*LD0506162992 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English
1052 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS—The normalisation of Russian-Salvadoran relations "will give a new impetus to a very fruitful dialogue" between the two states, said a Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman here on Wednesday [3 June]. At a request of ITAR-TASS, he commented on a joint communique signed recently in New York to establish diplomatic relations between Russia and El Salvador.

According to the spokesman, the communique to normalise interstate relations should be regarded as a "direct result of positive changes" in El Salvador during the past few years.

The agreement was achieved thanks to a "responsible and balanced approach" taken by the government and the leaders of the insurgent movement to resolve domestic problems as well as to an "invariable and firm support" for peaceful efforts by the international community, including Russia.

The spokesman stressed that the document "opens favourable opportunities" to develop trade and economic cooperation and expand relations in other spheres. He noted that Russia is ready "to do its best" to complete a peaceful settlement in El Salvador.

Ministry Spokesman Comments on Lebanon, Japan*LD0806053592 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondent Sergey Nikishov]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 5 June—[Passage omitted] Responding to journalists' questions, Sergey Yastrzhembskiy pointed out that the new outburst of violence in Lebanon "can in our view only serve to complicate further progress in the Near East peace process and will hamper any speedy Lebanese settlement. He referred to yesterday's statement by the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs which calls upon all sides involved in Lebanese affairs to show restraint and common sense.

In connection with Japan's examination of a draft law on its participation in UN peacekeeping operations, the representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs welcomed the Japanese side's desire "to make its contribution towards maintaining international peace and stability." [passage omitted]

Foreign Ministry Rejects Estonian Envoy's Claims*LD0706213192 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1543 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondent Sergey Nikishov]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jun—Sergey Yastrzhembskiy, director of the Russian Foreign Ministry's Information and Press Department, has said that the comments by Tiit Matsulevits, Estonian ambassador to the FRG, in an interview with Berlin's "SUPER" were "discourteous" and "in the best style of the cold war period." The ambassador had alleged in particular, that Russia was striving to turn the Baltic states into its own satellites. [BALTFAX in English at 1827 GMT on 5 June in a similar report adds that Russia "had imposed imposed an economic blockage against Estonia. He also linked the name of the Russian president with the term 'Soviet imperialism'.]

"Despite all its ringing tone," the ambassador's statement was not backed up by any facts, Sergey Yastrzhembskiy pointed out. According to him, some state officials in the Baltic states, including Ambassador Tiit Matsulevits, "are engaged in unseemly political games and are attempting to set the West against Russia." At the same time, "the well-being of Russia and its assured development along the path of democracy is the main guarantee of the independence of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania," the Russian diplomat emphasized.

Culture Minister Arrives in Beijing for Visit*LD0606184992 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1050 GMT 6 Jun 92*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Andrey Kirillov]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jun—The Russian Government attaches exceptionally great significance to deepening the traditional contacts between the Russian and Chinese peoples. We would now like to discuss with our Chinese colleagues the specific directions of cultural cooperation and to sign the appropriate document. The

need for such a dialogue came to a head a long time ago, Yevgeniy Sidorov, the Russian Federation minister of culture and tourism who arrived in Beijing today, stated in reply to a question by an ITAR-TASS correspondent on the aims of his visit to China—a country, which, in his words, it has long been his dream to visit.

The Russian delegation will meet State Council member Li Tieying, hold talks with Chen Changben, PRC deputy minister of culture, and visit Shanghai.

Border Detachment Protests PRC Incident

LD0806074492 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 0404 GMT 8 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Viktor Gorelov]

[Text] Birobidzhan, 8 Jun—Three employees of a small fishing enterprise from the Jewish Autonomous Oblast in the Russian Far East found themselves held against their will for three days on the Chinese bank. They had attempted to stop Chinese poachers from setting up nets in Russian territorial waters. For this action they were not only beaten up but also taken to the other bank. Only today have the illegally detained Russian citizens been returned to the motherland.

Commenting on this incident, Colonel Yevgeniy Sukharev, head of the Birobidzhan border detachment, told an ITAR-TASS correspondent that the Chinese fishermen had blatantly breached the regulations for the border running along the main channel of the river, as well as the norms of international law. Unfortunately, he said, invasions by Chinese poachers into Russian territorial waters in the middle reaches of the Amur have become a matter of course. Just last year border guards of the detachment registered approximately 30 cases of breaches of border regulations.

The leaders of the Far East Border District have made an official protest to the Chinese authorities regarding the unlawful actions of Chinese citizens.

Federation Affairs

Yeltsin Opens 'Constructive' Mayors Meeting

LD0506142192 Moscow Mayak Radio Network
in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] The range of problems facing the Russian cities demands the president's constant attention, Boris Yeltsin said when opening a meeting with mayors and activists of the Union of Small Cities of the Russian Federation.

Calling for this meeting to be conducted in a constructive spirit, the head of the Russian state stated that he is prepared to discuss in detail any urgent question. However, he will not allow anyone to talk to the Russian president in the language of ultimatum. This is reported by the INTERFAX agency.

Disallows 'Language of Ultimatum'

OW0506194592 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1816 GMT 5 Jun 92

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature; prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] At a meeting with mayors and activists of the Union of the Russian Federation's cities on Friday [5 June] Boris Yeltsin said that permanent care of the president is needed in solving problems of the Russian cities. The head of the state said that he is ready to thoroughly and constructively discuss any sharp issues but he "will not allow anybody to speak with the Russian President in the language of ultimatum". He continued that one cannot let the Union of minor cities transform into an opposition political organization otherwise it is unnecessary to gather here.

IF [INTERFAX] note: The Unity of Russian cities unites more than three thousand settlements with 42 million inhabitants.

The Union's President Yevgeniy Markov told "IF" 's correspondent Boris Grishchenko that the hard economic and political condition of Russia and its society as a whole has led to the sharpening of the social atmosphere in these cities.

Announces Pay Raises

LD0506162292 Moscow Programma Radio Odin
Network in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] Russian President Boris Yeltsin intends to sign a bankruptcy decree on 6 June. It will be in force until a relevant law is adopted. He announced this at the meeting with members of the Union of Russian Cities Association which took place in the Kremlin today.

The president also announced that pay to the staff of local bodies of power and administration would be raised as of 1 July. In particular, heads of administration will get at least 7,000 rubles. Boris Yeltsin warned members of the Union of Russian Cities, which was conceived as a body of self-administration, against politicizing this body excessively and turning it into an opposition. Participants in the meeting called on the president to do everything possible to stabilize the situation in towns.

Yeltsin Discusses Reform With Deputy Chairmen

LD0606105492 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1000 GMT 6 Jun 92

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jun (ITAR-TASS)—A meeting between Russian President Boris Yeltsin and deputy chairmen of the Russian Government took place on 5 June.

According to the presidential press service, during the conversation a wide range of issues associated with the

continuation of a determined and consistent course toward economic and political reforms was discussed.

It was confirmed that a reliable team of like-minded people has been built up around the president, capable of conducting the course toward profound reformation and democratization of Russian society effectively and insistently.

Yeltsin Signs Decree on Free Economic Zones

OW0706131292 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1244 GMT 7 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] On June 4, President Yeltsin gave his go ahead to the establishment of free economic zones, granting them a number of export privileges. The presidential decree lowers by 50 per cent export duties on the raw materials exported from the free economic zones. Soft duties shall be applied to raw materials mined in the free economic zones and exported in accordance with the quotas envisaged in the law on free economic zones, and shall be established by the zones' administration. Customs control procedure shall be determined separately with due account taken to the specific features of the zone in question.

The decree on free economic zones is one of the several documents about which Yeltsin spoke last week and which he promised to sign to accelerate the economic reforms, without waiting for the parliament to pass separate laws.

The decree also provides for accelerating the denationalization of property (in free economic zones privatization will be carried out at priority rates) and charges the government bodies with the task of making a list of facilities to be privatized in each of the free economic zones.

The activity of foreign investors in mining and prospecting natural resources (including the work in the continental shelf and in the sea economic zone) shall be regulated as before by "corresponding laws and normative acts of the Russian Federation. [no closing quotes as received]

The Ministry of Finance's Committee for Foreign Investments has been instructed to exercise control over the establishment of free economic zones.

Grachev Disbands Garrison in Chechen Capital

LD0506200592 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1541 GMT 5 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Andrey Naryshkin]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jun (ITAR-TASS)—Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev is scheduled to arrive in the Turkmen capital Ashkabad on Sunday [7 June]. Grachev will be holding talks there on the future of Russian troops in Chechniya.

Grachev told journalists today that he wants "to more thoroughly acquaint himself with the opinions of the Turkmen leadership on this issue." Grachev then recounted how earlier this year a Turkmen delegation visited Moscow with a proposal to create a Russian-Turkmen joint force. "This is unprecedented in history and in world practice," he said. "I have my own proposals in this respect but I will not announce them yet."

Commenting on the developing situation with respect to Russian troops in Chechniya, which recently proclaimed its independence and desire to leave the Russian Federation, Grachev said: "Our officers there have not discredited themselves in any way. The troops have not interfered in the internal conflict; nevertheless, the attitude of the Chechen leadership toward them is extremely negative. The leadership is doing everything possible so that our troops leave. Unbearable conditions have been created not only for officers but for their families as well."

"Therefore, I have made the decision to disband the garrison in the Chechen capital, in Grozny, and to withdraw it together with their equipment," he said. "Our position on this is firm: if the honor and dignity of the Russian population are violated in any region, not only in Chechniya, steps will be adopted up to and including dispatching troops in order to stop illegal actions from being taken against our compatriots."

Grachev Interviewed on Role of Troops

LD0706101592 Moscow Russian Television Network
in Russian 0800 GMT 7 Jun 92

[Interview with Pavel Sergeyevich Grachev by unidentified interviewer; place and date not given; first four paragraphs are introduction by program announcer; from the "Aty-Baty" program—recorded]

[Text] Just a few years ago we knew about war only from books and films, from the reminiscences of veterans and the memoirs of military commanders. Today the frightening face of war has looked into the window of our homes. During the 30 minutes this program is on the air, two people will die and more than 20 will be injured, and five shells will explode in battles within the borders of the former USSR. [video shows footage of Soviet military maneuvers set to balalaika/organ martial music] Tragic notifications will be received by mothers. Blood will be spilled on hospital beds from the injured.

It is evident that those Russian servicemen running the most risk of becoming a victim of a military conflict are those who are doing their military service in units stationed beyond Russian territory, about whose deployment and numbers many have a very hazy idea.

According to data from the press center of the Russian Army, we can report that there is the Northwest Group of Forces stationed on the territory of the Baltic states; the Western Group of Forces on the territory of Germany; the Northern Group of Forces in Poland; the troops of the Transcaucasian Military District, stationed

in Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia; the 14th Army in the Dniester region; and the Caspian flotilla, without naval bases on Russian coasts. In total these military formations amount to more than 40 divisions in which 1 million privates, commissioned officers, and warrant officers are serving.

The most powerful and battleworthy grouping is the Western Group of Forces. It contains an integrated full strength combined arms, tank, and air army equipped with the latest military hardware and arms and comprehensively trained for military actions. It is these units that are to become the basis of the new Russian Army, if, of course, they manage to get to Russian land. [video shows map of Europe, maneuvers, armored personnel carriers, T-72's, T-62's, T-80's with ERA, combined assault]

[Interviewer] Pavel Sergeyevich, there has been a Dudayev speech in the press on the stationing of officers—Russian officers—on the territory of Checheniya. How do you react to this?

[Grachev] In the first place, our officers on the territory of Checheniya have in no way discredited themselves. In no way have they interfered in domestic conflicts. However, the attitude on the part of the leadership of Checheniya to our officers is a negative one. Its aim is that, in essence, we clear out of there. To this end the leaders there have created almost unbearable living conditions, not only for the officers themselves, but for members of their families. Therefore, I have made the decision to disband the small garrison that is in Grozny, withdraw the equipment and officers and members of their families, and relocate the equipment to the territory of the North Caucasus Military District. [video shows Grachev being interviewed in corridor]

I have said on more than one occasion that my stand on this is firm. If the honor and dignity of the Russian population in any region, not only Checheniya, are infringed, then the most resolute measures will be taken—up to and including the introduction of troops—to prevent discrimination, attacks, and other hooligan escapades with regard to the Russian population. [video shows telephone ringing on a desk, Grachev answering]

Yes, Boris Nikolayevich. We have information.

Churkin Appointed Deputy Foreign Minister

LD0506152392 Moscow Mayak Radio Network
in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] Vitaliy Churkin has been appointed the new Russian deputy foreign minister.

Declassification of CPSU Documents Reported

LD0506124992 Moscow Radio Rossii Network
in Russian 1000 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] [Announcer] A bomb exploded two hours ago at the Russian Foreign Ministry press center.

Not, of course, in the literal sense of the word, but it had the effect of a terrible explosion.

It was caused by the declassifying of documents of the CPSU and the former USSR. Members of the special commission under the Russian president for declassifying documents of the central bodies of power and administration delivered reports. Our correspondent Vyacheslav Osipov will provide the details.

[Osipov] Commission Chairman Mikhail Poltoranin reported that documents are starting to appear that are connected with the real history of our country, a history that was kept in deep archives and bunkers. Documents of the government, ministries, and departments—the KGB, the Interior Ministry, the Defense Ministry, the Ministry of Atomic Power Engineering, etc.—are being studied. The archives of the CPSU and other public organizations are being carefully studied.

Let me note right away that the commission's report makes clear that in the former USSR not a single public organization existed or operated without the knowledge of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. That was the total power of the party.

Mikhail Poltoranin reported that next Friday [12 June] the main archives will be open to all who wish to acquaint themselves with particular documents. Mikhail Poltoranin noted that since the commission does not want to provide powerful bomb blasts from the archives, it is necessary to clear examples.

[Begin Poltoranin recording] Here is the Afghan file. It is only part of the vast number of documents, a mass of documents, on Afghanistan. It is evident that the operation to seize Afghanistan, to make the incursion into Afghanistan, was not planned spontaneously, as we were told, and it was not just three people who decided this problem sitting in the Kremlin offices. But all of this started in March, 1979, when month after month the Politburo made decisions on additional supplies of special equipment and weapons to Afghanistan. At the same time, decisions were made to sell gold and diamonds abroad in order—in exchange for these valuables—to buy bread and foodstuffs and then to send them across the Kandahar road and other roads into Afghanistan. [end recording]

[Osipov] From studying the documents, the commission members came to the conclusion that the CPSU and its Politburo were involved in appointing the leaders of public organizations, in persecuting dissidents, in the war in Afghanistan, in covering up the truth about Chernobyl, and in links with pro-communist terrorist groups abroad.

The press, too, was kept under their protection. Poltoranin read one interesting document.

[Begin Poltoranin recording] Decision of the Politburo, 1989: On creating a correspondent's position of the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper in Canada:

To adopt the proposal put forward by the KGB to create a correspondent's position of the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper in Canada and to establish that the post of correspondent of the newspaper in Canada is staffed by an officer of the USSR KGB. By the way, this is not an isolated document. Many of the central newspapers' own correspondents were confirmed there. [end recording]

[Osipov] Evidently there is going to be a lot more fuss about the CPSU's multimillion financial injections to help fraternal parties. Examples were cited from the Italian Communist Party. The CPSU even trained special people—encipherers, radio operators, explosive experts—for subversive activity in that country. At times the conspiratorial methods were simply laughable.

[Begin Poltoranin recording] Here is another matter handled by the International Department of the CPSU taken from a 1969 meeting of the Politburo. It talks of giving 5,000 dollars as financial help to Noumazalay, the leader of the Marxist group the National Movement of the Revolution of the Congo. There follows this note from Andropov: The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee: In accordance with the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, a representative of the KGB handed 5,000 dollars to Ambroise Noumazalay, leader of the Marxist group the National Movement of the Revolution of the Republic of Congo.

When he received the money, Noumazalay handed the KGB representative a note requesting that he be given further financial help amounting to 100,000 dollars. The translation of Noumazalay's note is attached. And here is the translation: Dear Comrades: Many thanks for the help that the great party of Lenin has never ceased to give the Congolese revolution since its inception. This aid convincingly shows that the CPSU is loyal to the ideas of its founder. [end recording]

[Osipov] It is not possible for me to relate everything that I heard, but in future programs you will learn of other details of the work of the special commission to declassify the documents of the CPSU and the former USSR.

Links to 'Terrorist' Groups Noted

LD0506173892 Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino
Television First Program Network in Russian 1400 GMT
5 Jun 92

[Video report by correspondent G. Solomatin; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] If the court case related to the well-known lawsuit with regard to the illegality of Yeltsin's decrees banning the activities of the Communist Party in Russia continues, the defense will be augmented by powerful arguments. Today, new secret facts about the CPSU's financial activities were revealed:

[Solomatin] Perhaps the news conference that was held here today stands out from all the other news conferences that have been held at Zubovskiy Avenue in Moscow. Therefore, I shall begin with the end of the news conference when the Soviet and foreign journalists attending literally dashed toward the members of the commission on declassifying CPSU documents, trying to obtain additional information, since during the news conference there had been a number of sensational statements with undoubtedly far-reaching consequences.

The documents show that the CPSU leadership had to their credit such things as the expulsion of the intelligentsia from the country, the annihilation of Russia's peasantry, the loss and destruction of whole Soviet armies during World War II, the annihilation of the clergy, the Afghanistan war, the sale of oil, gold, and diamonds for a song, the introduction of a special exchange rate for the ruble, and supervision of the mass information media. The documents shed light on how Utopia was realized by the expenditure of colossal resources stolen from the people, how tens of millions of people were methodically and mercilessly annihilated, and how the life and death of these millions were considered on the basis of expediency.

Mikhail Poltoranin, the commission's chairman and Russian press and information minister, stated that in a week's time, at Ilyinka 12, Moscow, it will be possible to see a whole number of such documents which will help us find out who of those who have passed away and those who still survive in fact ruled us. It will be what is termed a second version of our history, which has been carefully concealed from us. There will, for instance, be documents about the activities of the CPSU's services and its leaders, the concealment of corruption, and the moral and even physical removal of honest members of the CPSU, and documents that warn about cases of corruption among high-ranking officials in the CPSU Central Committee apparatus.

Now for international matters. A CPSU document dated 1989 has been made public for the first time. According to the document, a correspondent's post for KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA was set up in Montreal, Canada, and a KGB officer was appointed to head it.

There were dollar infusions for the communist and Marxist parties of Italy, Spain, the United States, India, African, and Latin American countries. The information for 1969 alone shows that \$3 million was passed to the Italian Communist Party, \$1 million to the Communist Party of the United States, and \$300,000 to the Communist Party of India. In the same year, 1969, 600,000 tonnes of oil were sold at privileged rates to an Italian firm for \$4 billion, with the subsequent transfer of a certain amount of money to the Italian Communist Party. In addition a document was read out which makes it plain that in 1974, a terrorist group of 19 Italian Communists underwent training in Moscow. After training, they were presented with weapons, special equipment, and money. There is evidence and documents about similar operations with the IRA.

The first batch of documents is being handed over to the mass information media to study and publish. The remaining documents are being examined by experts and are being prepared for publication. So we can expect many more surprises about the activities of this organization, which only quite recently was referred to as the people's intellect, honor, and conscience.

'Terrible Impression' Made

LD0606002192 Moscow Radio Rossii Network
in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] We've already reported today on the news conference by the members of the Russian presidential commission on archives and declassification of the documents of central authorities and bodies as well as CPSU documents. As you can appreciate, this is an endless subject. That's how the people holding the news conference described it, stressing that these archives weigh tens of tonnes. Many documents are emerging for the first time and throwing light on numerous aspects of life in the USSR in which the CPSU ruled and governed. Here are details from correspondent Vyacheslav Osipov.

[Osipov] On 12 June the country's main archives will be open to all who wish to see for themselves the true story of the creation and development of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. I choose the word true with care, because, as the members of the special commission said, up to now the country has existed behind a facade of show history.

Mikhail Poltoranin, chairman of the declassification commission, said that the CPSU's tentacles extended literally everywhere. With Politburo approval, additional posts were created in the Soviet Army's and Navy's political bodies. Only KGB officers were to fill these posts. The Politburo approved the opening of a KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA bureau in Canada, but with a KGB employee as chief. All this was with the knowledge of the Communist Party. Journalists were told about documents throwing light on the party's hard currency finances. It didn't have any; either the Business Administration or the Politburo would simply sign a slip for Vnesheconombank [Foreign Economic Bank], and it would skim off any sum from 1,000 dollars to 1 million dollars.

Where did they go? To help fraternal parties, to train dubious specialists in subversive activities, to buy arms for left-wing organizations, and so on. Even the few examples given made one feel uneasy. They were also a shock for the historians who, as Rudolf Pikhoya said, were seeing things that for decades had been hushed up. The truth was hushed up. In fact, let's listen to the historian himself.

[Begin Pikhoya recording] One of the strongest impressions was made on me by the attempt to put into practice a social utopia, and the price to be paid for this. It was an extraordinarily heavy price, and had the most wide-ranging of aspects. To start with, the financial cost,

when, as Mikhail Nikiforovich [Poltoranin] was saying, vast consignments of gold were sold off during the Afghan war. But this practice began as early as 1918 or 1919, when, to foment world revolution, confiscated diamonds and gold were handed to Comintern officials and leaders. For example, to John Reed, to carry out something or other apparently connected with the American revolution. He received about 1.5 million dollars.

The second price was the lives of millions of people. The documents show that people were in fact regarded as some kind of fodder for social experiments. There were plans for how many better-off peasants should be dispossessed, there were plans for how many people should be shot. People were viewed in terms of political expediency.

There is a third aspect here, which was always present on the periphery of this social utopia. For example, everyone knows that the church's gold was confiscated in 1922. The justification and explanation for this was always that there was famine in Russia, that the church should share its gold to save the hungry. Here's a secret letter from Vladimir Ilich Lenin himself. He writes in 1922: Whatever the cost, we have to confiscate church valuables with as much determination and speed as possible. We can thus secure for ourselves a fund of several hundred million gold rubles. The state cannot function or even exist without it, neither can we stand our ground in Genoa in particular; it would be simply impossible. We must take over these several hundred million gold rubles, or even several billion, at all costs. It must be done right now, because right now the situation is in our favor—famine. This is the only way we can win support.

Another group of documents make a terrible impression. They're to do with the creators of the new thinking: When you read what they were writing in the papers on one hand, and what kind of secret instructions they were handing on, for example, how to spread propaganda against the Americans, in all types of international dealings, financing of, among others, various terrorist organizations even though we had diplomatic relations with the states in question. These dual standards were obviously an attempt to achieve the impossible. [end recording]

General Procurator Releases Starodubtsev

LD0606135792 Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino
Television First Program Network in Russian 1100 GMT
6 Jun 92

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Today we received a report from Russia's Procuracy: By decision of the investigator, endorsed by the General Procurator of the Russian Federation, Vasilii Starodubtsev has had the measure to secure his appearance in court changed into a written undertaking not to go anywhere instead of being held in custody.

He and his lawyers familiarized himself with all the case materials long ago, but other defendants are now in their

fifth month of studying their cases. The decision does not free Starodubtsev from criminal liability, nor does it cast any doubt on the conclusions that have been drawn as to his participation in the State Committee for the State of Emergency last August. He is obliged to stay at his place of residence in Tula Oblast. For any movement he must secure the permission of the investigator. The decision of the Procurator's Office was also influenced by a letter from Russian President Boris Yeltsin stating that if such a step was taken it would be dictated by humane considerations and by the desire to preserve civic concord in society.

Yeltsin Influence Cited

LD0606132992 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1157 GMT 6 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jun—By a decision of the investigator, and endorsed by the General Procurator of the Russian Federation, Vasily Starodubtsev has been released from custody. He has given a written promise not to go anywhere. (He is charged with treason.) This was announced this afternoon on Ostankino television's news, quoting the Russian Procurator's Office.

The decision stems from the fact that, with his lawyers, he familiarized himself with all the case materials long ago, whereas the other defendants are now in their fifth month of studying their cases. The decision does not free Starodubtsev from criminal liability, nor does it cast any doubt on the conclusions that have been drawn as to his participation in the State Committee for the State of Emergency last August. He is obliged to stay at his place of residence in Tula Oblast. Any movement is possible only with the permission of the investigator. The decision of the Procurator's Office was also influenced by a letter from Russian President Boris Yeltsin stating that if such a step was taken it would be dictated by humane considerations and by the desire to preserve civic concord in society, the news program pointed out.

Chubays, Nechayev Address 'Democratic Russia'

LD0606144392 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1245 GMT 6 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Lyudmila Aleksandrova]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jun—Vice Premier Anatoliy Chubays thinks that the concept of the organization of the work of the Russian Government has changed, but that certainly does not mean "the demise of Gaydar's team." He declared this today in Moscow when addressing a plenum of the council of representatives of the "Democratic Russia" movement.

At the first stage, the government was working in emergency mode, and it had only one prop—the authority of the president. At the second stage of the reforms, what

was happening was a displacement of the center of economic transformations from general financial tasks to tasks of improvement in the sectors of industry, he said. Since it proved possible, on the whole, to save the economic system, it is necessary today to switch to normal, orderly work to restore the national economy itself. This has caused a change in the structure of the government, the growth in the number of deputy chairmen, and the introduction into the composition of the cabinet of people who are very familiar with the workings of industry. Inside the government there are now no differences over the reform policy, he stated. The picture of confrontation is, in his view, being created artificially.

Economics Minister Andrey Nechayev noted that he does not fully share Anatoliy Chubays' optimism in this regard. Speaking of the new members of the government, he called them "very talented, capable, and strong people" who "know the situation in the economy better than we do." However, the economics minister said, "objectively they have a somewhat different view of the measures that have to be taken." Disagreement over details might, in his opinion, usher "a certain disharmony into the progress of the reforms."

Both government representatives voiced their concern over the situation in the "Democratic Russia" movement, which is experiencing a period of internal disagreement. We are convinced, declared Anatoliy Chubays, that any divisive actions will cause democracy and the reforms to suffer.

The plenum of the council of representatives will take place on 6 and 7 June.

Nechayev on Fuel Price Rise Consequences

LD0706095992 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service
in English 1810 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Excerpts] The Russian Government and public are facing today three major economic problems that are closely interlined. These are the lack of cash which does not permit to timely pay out salaries and wages, mutual non-payments by enterprises and whole sectors which threaten with the halt of production, and increased prices of oil and other fuels which cannot but affect the living standards of each family. A meeting of the tripartite commission on preventing and solving labor conflicts, which involves the Government, trade unions and businessmen, discussed these matters. [passage omitted]

Here's an opinion from Russia's Economics Minister, Andrey Nechayev, on the consequences of raising prices of oil and other fuels:

[Nechayev in Russian, fading to announcer-read English translation] The consequences will be different for various sectors of the economy. Naturally, transport will be the most hit. We've chosen two ways to make up for the growing prices in transport. First, wherever possible, the fares will be adjusted. The second, the Government will

take measures of support which include compensation for passenger transportations and direct state investment. [passage omitted]

The State Secretary under the Russian president, Gennadiy Burbulis, who is also the commission's coordinator, appears to hold a more well-grounded and realistic position:

[Burbulis in Russian, fading to announcer-read English translation] I am always against making a mountain of a molehill. The problems we are facing today did not come as something unexpected to most of us, and they can be solved given a well-balanced approach.

The commission will continue its work next week.

Burbulis Notes Need To Develop State Service

LD0606140392 Moscow Radio Rossi Network
in Russian 1100 GMT 6 Jun 92

[Text] A major task facing Russian society is setting up complete and prestigious structures of state power, believes Gennadiy Burbulis, state secretary under the Russian President. In his view, it is impermissible that an official engaged in documentation procedures necessary for people's economic activities, particularly in cases of privatization, could be the most restricted person in that procedure. An interview with Gennadiy Burbulis has been published in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

Burbulis describes as humiliating the fact that the salaries for white collar workers are completely incompatible with the salaries for heads of enterprises or commercial structures. In the opinion of the state secretary, it is now necessary to tackle in earnest the development of a clear and comprehensive legal basis, as well as a well-protected financial outline, for the Russian state service.

Volskiy Voices Support for Gaydar, Others

OW0506235792 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1747 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] "The government needs adequate conditions for normal functioning. At this complicated moment we cannot change any key figures. If Gaydar steps down, it would be an unpardonable mistake," stated the president of the Russian Industrialists and Businessmen Union Arkadiy Volskiy in his interview for Interfax.

In most cases Yegor Gaydar is right, conducting the macroeconomic transformations, Arkadiy Volskiy said. "At the same time, I do not always agree with the government, as regards its tangible measures and the mechanism of realization of the reforms", he noted.

In the recent years, a number of outstanding economists have been substantiating the need of radical reforms,

offering their concepts and programs. However, not a single one of them has ever been realized, he said.

Russia's President Boris Yeltsin alone ventured to undertake viable measures. Naturally, Yegor Gaydar, as a good economist, had to realize how complex and unpopular would be the mission he was assuming upon himself. [sentence as received] Today he is being universally criticized throughout the country. Notwithstanding that, there is a growing number of people who come to understand that certain diseases can be treated only surgically, however painful the operation. In the long run, people are coming to the conclusion that this operation could not be staved off indefinitely and that the surgeon who has committed himself to performing it counts on their support, Arkadiy Volskiy maintained.

President Yeltsin's strategic concept becomes more and more evident, he went on, and it becomes clear why he chose Yegor Gaydar, an almost unknown economist, when he was initiating a radical reform of Russia's economy. Apparently, transformations of such a great scope could only succeed if they were conducted by a team of young advanced specialists who had already become Yegor Gaydar's inner circle. Thus the Reform Cabinet was set up.

"All of a sudden, various people at home and abroad began asking a question: 'Could the government changes signal a return to the past, a concession to the old bureaucracy, or a change of course?'" Arkadiy Volskiy continued.

"I have every reason to state: Russia's President has introduced all the necessary corrections into the composition of the reform team. The ideas should mesh with the practice like well-oiled gears. No one can do it better than such experienced organizers as Khizha, Chernomyrdin and Shumeyko. Everyone who has ever worked with them would support me," Arkadiy Volskiy averred.

Shokhin Fears 'Stalemate' in Pushing Reforms

OW0506195592 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1816 GMT 5 Jun 92

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature; prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] According to the Russian President, the final appointments in the Cabinet "will not weaken the reformatory efforts of the government" the Russian Vice Premier Aleksandr Shokhin told "IF" [INTERFAX] in his exclusive interview with Yevgeniy Terekhov. The deputy chairman of the Cabinet said the "the reformatory wing agreed saying these 'injections' will not soften the reformatory potential".

Shokhin is aware that the center of gravity moves to the routine everyday work as, for example, mutual payments and solving of crisis in payments' capability. Miscalculations in this sphere can lead to death of the reform. The

Vice Premier expressed his concern in respect to "a stalemate situation" on the way to the implementation of transformations, when it is impossible to carry out any reforms or to return to the former administrative methods of management. "It does not depend on the appearance of Shumeyko, Khizha, and Chernomyrdin", Shokhin explained, "but on the general distribution of economic and political forces in the society".

The Vice Premier says that one of the key problems facing the Cabinet is to find support "among the wide socio-political circles of the society". To this effect Shokhin expressed his hope that the Cabinet will not be divided into reformatory and conservatory wings and it will have an image of a government of reforms. "Nevertheless if there is no reformatory pressure on the reformatory government then fluctuations of different types are quite possible, and any "injection" of new people can influence the policy of the government", Shokhin declared.

He appealed to the Russian socio-political movements, and the "Renewal" union opposing the Cabinet among them, "to think deeply" whether the failure of the Cabinet's policy is in the interest of the people. Shokhin proposed to the Cabinet's opponents to think over the following dilemma: whether to wait for the collapse of the Cabinet's course hoping "to seize the power and to distribute portfolios in some months" or whether to influence the governmental policy just now (the channels can be found).

Speaking on allegedly inimical Yegor Gaydar's attitude towards the other first Vice Premier Vladimir Shumeyko, Shokhin noted that such statements have no ground. According to him, "the single argument against Shumeyko which was put forward in our circles" concerns our unwillingness to loose him as "a mighty fulcrum" in the parliament where he occupied the post of the deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet and was in charge of the cooperation with the government. "We have mutual understanding with Shumeyko on the majority of issues, but it is unknown who will replace him and whether it will be better or worse for the government", Shokhin summarized.

Poltoranin on Independence, Freedom of Press

LD0706225092 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0235 GMT 6 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS Tamara Zamyatina]

[Text] Moscow, 6 June—The first year of Russia's independence has been a year marked by a powerful upsurge of the press, believes Mikhail Poltoranin, vice premier and press and information minister. He gave an interview to an ITAR-TASS correspondent the day before Russian independence, which the Supreme Soviet announced to be a public holiday. When the current leadership of Russia was elected, the vice premier reminded, "the new power had to stay voiceless and silent. It did not have a single minute of air time, either

on radio or television. It was not represented by a single press organ. The republican Supreme Soviet had 'to share' the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA with the CPSU Central Committee, and later with the Russian Communist Party Central Committee."

Over the past year, Poltoranin stressed, Russia's regions have registered 2,000 independent periodicals and dozens of television and radio companies. In his view, "despite the current economic difficulties, many newspapers have successfully adapted to market conditions." At the same time, the vice premier disagreed with the idea that "in order to survive, newspapers are changing their face because they are selling themselves to commercial organizations." "But have the most popular newspapers such as ARGUMENTY i FAKTY or KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA sold themselves to anyone?"

Nor do government subsidies to a number of press organs, he added, mean "a bribe," because budget resources have been earmarked both for democratic and opposition publications. For instance, since the beginning of the year PRAVDA has received 21 million rubles; SELSKAYA ZHIZN 36 million rubles; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 4 million; and about 4 million rubles have been allocated to NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA. (The amount of subsidies depends on the print run of publications) At the same time, the vice premier noted with regret the low cultural standards of a number of publications. "I am not saying that it is unacceptable to criticize the government and the president, he stressed. On the contrary, it is good to see when you are criticized on the basis of facts...this helps one to see one's errors."

However, according to Poltoranin, some opposition periodicals such as SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA and GLASNOST are conducting irreconcilable attacks on the government, while using the funds from the state budget. "Any state would deem it absurd to subsidize the opposition press out of its own funds. But we have deliberately opted for this measure, having stated our intention to demonopolise the press," Poltoranin stressed.

According to Poltoranin, he has recently sensed "a powerful wave of criticism" because he has allegedly allowed the press "to get out of hand." In this connection, the vice premier said: "My opponents have obviously forgotten that we have created the Press Ministry to demonopolise the press and to ensure its freedom." In this view, "the forces at the Supreme Soviet, in the Government, and presidential structures which want to harness the press are behaving like the former CPSU Central Committee Politburo."

At the same time, he referred to a document from the Politburo's declassified special file dated September 1989, in which the former members of the Politburo—Gorbachev, Yakovlev, and Shevardnadze—said they were ready "to actively oppose the desire of the Inter-Regional Deputy Group to have their own publishing organ."

Poltoranin regards the current desire of the leadership of the Russian Supreme Soviet to take possession of the IZVESTIYA publishing concern as an encroachment on the freedom of the press. "But they will not manage this", the vice premier said. According to his information, the Russian Supreme Soviet lays claims to six hours of air time on Ostankino Television channel one, which is now creating the 'Kind Word' department "to broadcast the victories and good points of the Russian Parliament."

In order to be rid of censorship syndromes, the vice premier has recently deemed it necessary to abolish the Press Ministry. He consulted newspaper editors on the subject, but the latter, according to him, "'begged' him not to disband the Ministry for the time being, as its backing is necessary for many publications to survive." In the near future, nevertheless, Poltoranin intends to make the Press Ministry responsible solely for legal settlements and mediation between investors and publishing houses, and also between the CIS countries. As its legislative initiative, the Ministry is submitting for consideration by the Supreme Soviet amendments to the criminal and court legislation of Russia which are geared to protect people from the uncultured press. "One must not allow anyone to put pressure on the press. Civilized society must not have either government or parliamentary organs; these must form a fourth independent power. We will definitely come to this", said Poltoranin in conclusion.

Khizha Urges Reform of Banking System

OW0306142092 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1255 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] During the session of the tripartite commission on Wednesday [3 June], Vice-Chairman of the Russian government Georgiy Khizha sharply criticized the banking system and urged its early reform. Banks and the government must be harnessed together, he said. Meanwhile, he continued, the banking system has gone out of control and pursues its own interests, not the interests of the Russian economy," [single quotation mark as received] he stated.

He also criticized the cancellation of postal money orders, and said that no industry can function that way.

He also demanded that the procedure of determining the income should be reversed. "This procedure was established by the state authorities amid tough centralization and has nothing to do either with the world standards or with the market economy," said Georgiy Khizha.

Impact of Bank Changes, Policy Assessed

PM0306142792 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
3 Jun 92 Morning Edition p 1

[Article by Vladimir Mikheyev: "West Won't Stake All While the Central Bank Is Without a Head"]

[Text] "Russian policy in the field of finance and sources of energy has slipped even further into the mire of confusion," was how AP commented on the resignations tendered by Central Bank leaders Georgiy Matyukhin and Vladimir Rasskazov, which were preceded by the reluctant departure of Russian Federation Fuel and Energy Minister Vladimir Lopukhin.

"This step," according to the FINANCIAL TIMES, "has cast the sensitive financial sphere into a whirlpool of even tougher confrontation between the government and the president, on the one hand, and parliament, on the other. The contest (for the post of leader of the Russian Central Bank) will certainly form part of a larger conflict between the president and parliament over the scope of presidential power."

The reasons for the resignation of our two bankers are clear to detached observers, who note that the fixed 80 percent interest rate for credit does not cover the effects of galloping inflation, calculated at 740 percent for the first four months of the current year alone. When the Central Bank is faced with a demand to abandon its tough monetarist tactics, which presuppose tighter credit, and with surging wage increases and pensions, the whole initial concept for overcoming the crisis is threatened. If you add, to put it mildly, the lack of trust on the part of the supreme legislative organ, what Rasskazov compared to a "witch hunt," the leading financial institution in Russia has been working under extreme conditions. But there was one final straw destined to break this long-suffering back.

That straw was the removal of V. Lopukhin by a high-handed decision on the part of President Yeltsin, which is being interpreted as a concession to those opposed to the introduction of free prices for sources of energy. As the latter is an indispensable condition for granting Western credits, although no one expects that Russian prices will reach the world level, IMF circles express doubt that all is proceeding properly. An IMF delegation which visited Moscow recently returned "disappointed at the pace of the economic reforms" and full of "pessimism," according to a REUTER report.

The conclusion is obvious: The personnel changes in the Gaydar team have ceased, long since ceased, to be purely an internal matter for Russia. The regroupings of forces in parliament, the formation of new factions and temporary alliances, the caustic exchanges among the branches of power—all this has an effect on the stock of trust held by those ready to underpin the reforms with freely convertible currency. It is worth recalling yet again that the 24 billion will only be removed from its sealed envelope when the IMF applies its imprimatur—"Verified. Reform is under way."

You can cite as long as you like the obsession with getting rid of cartels and trusts and adduce as evidence the high-handed unification of 40 Russian commercial banks, which accuse Matyukhin of the dreadful sin of "monopolism," but the Western creditors will continue

to have greater trust in major state structures and...specific individuals whom they know. It is appropriate to recall here that after the August putsch it was representatives of the Western banks who upheld V. Gerashchenko in his post, threatening to breach previous agreements. It has to be recognized that loans and investment according to the practice current in market countries are given not only for brilliant ideas and interesting projects, but to specific named individuals. Clearly it is not the name itself, but the convictions and professional qualities of its bearer which are important.

The unaccountability of executive authority to parliament is unacceptable in a democratic state. As is the irresponsibility of parliamentary lobbies, if they force the government to lose people and the state to lose face.

Potential Bank Chief's 'Wacky' Politics Viewed

MK0306112592 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Jun 92 p 1

[Mikhail Leontyev report under the "Power" rubric and the general heading: "Epidemic of Change on the Russian Olympus: President, Parliament, Government, Central Bank Mingle in Fight for Control of Economic Policy"]

[Text] As if in protest at the Russian Supreme Soviet's decision to lower Central Bank interest rates for credit, Central Bank Chairman Georgiy Matyukhin has resigned along with his beloved deputy Vladimir Rasskazov. Admittedly, the Central Bank is not under the parliament's jurisdiction by law: It is "accountable" to the parliament, but interest rates for credit are decided by deputies' vote only in a madhouse.

The point is that the parliament is empowered to decide on the Central Bank chairman's position if he breaches laws regulating the bank's activity. And this is what it prepared to do following Matyukhin's report. As expected, shortly before this Matyukhin's "godfather," Ruslan Khasbulatov (he nominated Matyukhin for the post, closely shielded him from attacks, and at the same time availed himself of his services to materially bolster his own political schemes), joined those organizing Matyukhin's downfall. The speaker said: "Nothing sensible will happen until we get rid of this Central Bank chairman and these ministers." Gaydar's team fell into the trap by dealing with Matyukhin in the past: Matyukhin will now be removed for taking steps dictated by the government, the only motivating force behind which was Matyukhin himself, by an ironic twist of fate. The positive interest rate for credit is arousing an outbreak of indignation, while the Central Bank's previously quite monstrous decision to transfer all payments to postal form is going quite calmly, despite the fact that such a step could paralyze the Japanese, let alone the Russian economy.

When lobby groups not only have no idea of how to resolve real economic problems, but also no desire to resolve these problems (industrialists have simply

learned to use the payments crisis just as bankers are exploiting the artificial delay in monetary turnover), it is unlikely that a strong professional leadership will be appointed for the Central Bank. Gaydar's team is confused, crowded, on the one hand, by a closeknit group of parliamentary rabblers and, on the other, by their own president who is giving in to Arbatov's advice "to play the field," and its opportunities to influence the situation are clearly limited. The "automatic" appointment of Dmitriy Tulin, currently Matyukhin's deputy, as chairman is now extremely likely, and this is a good opportunity for the parliamentary puppetmasters to rid themselves of the loathsome Matyukhin and keep control of the strings. With his wacky political sympathies and close friendship with Zhirinovskiy, Tulin himself may fit in with President Yeltsin's new defense industry favorites in the best possible way.

Supreme Soviet

Factions Appeal to Yeltsin on Disbandment

OW0506194992 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1816 GMT 5 Jun 92

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature; prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Coordinators of the Russian Supreme Soviet's 11 factions warned Boris Yeltsin that "he will be doomed to death as a President" as all the republics, regions, and provinces will run away from him in case of the Parliament's disbandment. In their appeal to the Parliament and Russian President the leaders of factions underlined that "democratic transformations will be successful if we are united in our intentions and activity".

In this document the factions' coordinators expressed their "concern" due to the President's statement "to disperse" the Congress. They believe this will "lead to the chain reaction of Russia's collapse. And the final burst will be a civil war". The document underlines that the people wait for radical deeds aimed at the improving of the situation in the country, but not for a referendum. "Russia needs civil peace", the document stresses.

IF [INTERFAX] note: The declaration was signed by the factions' coordinators "Non-Party Deputies", "Fatherland", "Industrial Union", "Agrarian Union", "Russia", "Labour Union", "Civil Society", "Communists of Russia", "Sovereignty and Equality", "Free Russia", "Change - New Policy".

Chubays on Communists' Privatization Stance

LD0606010192 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] The Russian parliament spent all Friday [5 June] debating a clause on amendments and additions to the Russian Federation law on privatization of state-owned

and municipal enterprises. Correspondent Nikolay Artemyev reports from the Russian White House.

[Artemyev] The main battle unfolded around the issue of whom the assets should belong to: solely to the workforces or should they be available to employees in state-financed organizations but not at factories or works? The Russian Unity bloc fought for exclusive rights to go to workforces.

People's Deputy Vladimir Isakov held an impromptu news conference in the faction's name during a break in the session. He spoke out against the concept of personal privatization coupons for Russian citizens, as put forward by the committee on economic reform and property jointly with the government. During the same break I was able to interview vice premier of the Russian Government and chairman of the state committee on assets, Anatoliy Chubays.

[Begin recording] [Artemyev] How do you see the draft law and the program?

[Chubays] I think that the program and draft law are an entirely natural and essential way of achieving a sensible compromise, between all social groups. The conflict now emerging at the Supreme Soviet during the deliberations is based on the wish of one social group, and the political forces that represent its interests, to grab part of the property from another social group. There is nothing more to it than that.

[Artemyev] You mean the statements made today at the news conference by Isakov?

[Chubays] Right, I mean the statements made by the Russian Unity bloc, by the communists who stand behind it and are trying thus to win yet more political clout by using the interests of work forces. Incidentally, and typically, the workers themselves and the movement that represent their interests, the League of Workforces [Soyuz Trudovoykh Kollektivov], are having nothing to do with this. I think that's very significant, because we held major discussions with precisely this movement, and many in it, if not the majority, approved of our document. Just when we found some kind of mutual understanding with the workforces' own movement, the communists in the Russian Unity bloc decided it was time to jump in and take advantage of the interests that had already in fact been catered for. [end recording]

[Artemyev] That's where the sides stood, and the result of the vote was that the Supreme Soviet rejected an amendment giving workforces exclusive rights during privatization.

Khasbulatov, Newsmen Discuss Media Freedom

PM0206080992 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
29 May 92 Morning Edition p 2

[Own information report: "Two-Hour Discussion About Freedom of Press, and Not Only About That. Russian

Supreme Soviet Speaker R. Khasbulatov Establishes Diplomatic Relations with Guild of Parliamentary Journalists"]

[Text] In his residence at the White House 27 May Russian Supreme Soviet Chairman Ruslan Khasbulatov met with members of the "Guild of Parliamentary Journalists" association, which unites observers and correspondents of a number of Russian and now foreign (from the CIS and Baltic countries and Georgia) newspapers and magazines, radio and television. This meeting resulted from the statement which the guild made during the work of the Sixth Congress in response to the attempt by a section of Russian parliamentarians to restrict freedom of speech and information.

The topic of discussion had not been stipulated in advance. R. Khasbulatov suggested that the parliamentary journalists conduct a dialogue on freedom of the individual and freedom of the press, at once defining his view of the problem: "No one has the right to use his own freedom to the detriment of another's freedom." All those present agreed with this. Every participant in the meeting was then free to express his own opinion.

The speaker of the Russian parliament is convinced that freedom of the press must not infringe the authority of state power. In his opinion, the mass media's attacks on the Russian leadership have now assumed a mass nature. What might be the outcome of such a confrontation? R. Khasbulatov does not rule out the possibility of a neototalitarian regime being established. And then, he said confidentially, we will all be hanging from lampposts not far from one another.

Naturally, no one liked such a prospect. And so an attempt was made to find the optimum option for mutually advantageous cooperation. The problem of access to "clean" and competent sources of information still remains unresolved for journalists. Naturally, these gaps in the life of parliament are frequently filled by guesses, assumptions, and the opinions of informant deputies who have more contact with journalists (and this does not always correspond to the truth).

The speaker of the Russian parliament deemed it necessary to emphasize that he is a committed advocate of the market. I am not opposed to economic reform, Khasbulatov said. I am opposed to dilettantism. He sees the preservation of state monopolism and the failure of certain members of the government to understand the problems facing the country as the reason why the economic reforms are faltering. The head of the Russian Federation parliament is convinced that the model of economic reform imposed by the IMF is not suitable for Russia and that Ludwig Erhard's social-market model is more promising.

R. Khasbulatov believes that the state's stability rests on three leviathans: the president, the Supreme Soviet, and the Congress. This is why he believes that it is better not to break up the Congress but to find a common language with it in this connection. He did not hide his surprise that B. Yeltsin, who at the last Congress expressed

support for this institution of power, changed his position just one month later. R. Khasbulatov is convinced that the Congress is one of the pillars of economic reform and a guarantor of the stability of power. He is not sure that all people will follow the president under conditions of an economic crisis.

The participants in the meeting were far from inclined to agree with many of the views of the speaker of the Russian parliament at this moment, but they agreed on one thing: Such meetings remove many questions and are very useful to the sides. An arrangement was made to hold them regularly.

Participating in the discussion were A. Stepovoy (IZVESTIYA), president of the Guild of Parliamentary Journalists; L. Telen (MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI), L. Nikitinskiy (KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA), S. Parkhomenko (NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA), S. Chugayev (IZVESTIYA), S. Dubinskaya (ZHURNALIST), and G. Kroshin (STOLITSA).

Deputies Reprimanded Over Foreign Trips

LD0806123192 Moscow Mayak Radio Network
in Russian 0900 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Report by correspondent Olga Vasilenko from the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation]

[Text] In accordance with the constitution, the external policy of the Russian Federation is mainly determined by the Supreme Soviet. Therefore, the Supreme Soviet holds a [word indistinct] view on questions related to Russia's relations with other states. For example, at 1500 today the parliament will hold hearings on the problem of ratifying a treaty on the fundamentals of interstate relations between the Russian Federation and the Latvian Republic.

Apart from that, the Supreme Soviet Presidium will also discuss today another question connected with our external political relations. This is the question of ratifying the treaty on commercial relations with the United States. Petr Olegovich Aven, minister of external economic relations of the Russian Federation, will attend the meeting of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

There is another issue on today's agenda of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, which also merits attention. It is formulated as follows: On foreign trips by deputies of the Russian Federation. At one of the meetings between deputies and the leadership of the Supreme Soviet, one of the people's deputies, [name indistinct] said that deputies are going on too many foreign trips and that sometimes they do so without the approval of the leadership of the Supreme Soviet. They conclude agreements which are not always useful for Russia.

This question was put very sharply. Sergey Aleksandrovich Filatov replied that this question is certainly going to be discussed. So, it will be discussed at today's meeting of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Today is also a day of work in committees and commissions. They are preparing draft laws which will be submitted to the session later. One of the questions studied by the commission on transport, communications, information, and space is the draft law on space activity. Right now we have problems with space activity. So, this law should sort out relations in this area. I will have a fuller report on this draft law at 1430, because I will have here an expert preparing this document.

The commission on social policy is also studying many interesting questions today. For example it is working on the draft law on state social insurance for workers. It is also working on the resolution by the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet about the indexation of cash savings by the populace. As soon as we know something about this resolution we will certainly tell the radio listeners.

Another draft law that is being prepared concerns state subsidy for citizens who have children. Well, there are many citizens who have children and they receive many different subsidies. But this draft law proposes subsidies for children under 16, and for those who are studying, up to 18. But let me repeat that this is still a draft.

Members of the commission on culture are going on an interesting trip. They are preparing to go to Kizhi to study problems of conserving this cultural monument of global importance.

The committee on mass media, links with public organizations, mass public movements, and studies of public opinion will also hold a meeting where they will prepare the question on mass media, which will also be submitted to the session. So, that's all about the events that are taking place today in the White House of the Russian Federation on Krasnopsrnsenskaya embankment.

Parliamentary Coalition Leader Volkov Queried

PM0506100992 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
4 Jun 92 Morning Edition p 1

[Sergey Chugayev report on interview with Russian Federation People's Deputy Vyacheslav Volkov, member of the organizing committee of the new Parliamentary Reform Coalition; place and date of interview not given: "Reform Supporters Unite in Coalition"—first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] It was decided at a Parliamentary Reform Coalition conference held 2 June to create a coalition of Russian democratic forces to support the reforms, the president, and the government. At the editorial office's request Russian Federation People's Deputy Vyacheslav Volkov, member of the Parliamentary Reform Coalition's organizing committee, comments on this event.

"It was decided to call this conference almost immediately after the Sixth Congress, during a meeting between members of the Parliamentary Reform Coalition and the Russian president. B. Yeltsin approved the idea of

holding a conference, and then a protocol on collaboration between our coalition and the government was signed.

"As you know, our coalition was created on the eve of the Sixth Congress, when it was already obvious that the president, the government, and the reforms would be subjected to severe attacks. We set ourselves the task of supporting the policy of reforms and the key figures in the government who are implementing these reforms. Of course, not unconditional support precluding criticism of individual actions by the government, but support aimed mainly at achieving a partnership collaboration. The 'Democratic Russia' and 'Radical Democrats' deputies' factions form the basis of our coalition. It has also been joined by representatives of other democratic parliamentary factions. The Parliamentary Reform Coalition united 241 deputies at the Congress. It was largely thanks to its energetic actions that the Congress was able to adopt the famous declaration enabling the government to continue the reforms.

"However, it has now become quite clear that the president, the government, and the reforms need a wider social base, without which any government could be deposed at any moment. While the recently increasing activeness of right-wing communists and ethnic patriots is creating a danger that the reforms will go into reverse. This is understood by both the president and the government. Back on 5 April at the assembly of Russian citizens, let us recall, Yeltsin put forward the initiative of creating a coalition of democratic forces to support the reforms. That is why we began joint efforts to create this mass movement.

"It was also the conference's aim to assess the situation that has developed in Russia following the Congress. The aim was expressed in resolutions which will be published in a while. We also gave an appraisal of parliament's actions in the 20 days immediately following the Congress. It expresses alarm over the fact that the Supreme Soviet has consistently rejected legislative acts which are a cornerstone of the reforms, such as the draft law on bankruptcy, the state privatization program, and the draft law on making amendments to the Law on Privatization. This list also includes the Russian Supreme Soviet resolution on the Crimea and the adoption—without analysis or discussion and simply "by the vote of" the speaker of parliament—of the resolution prohibiting the government from regulating prices for energy sources. All this makes the coalition members think that the Russian Supreme Soviet is efficiently carrying out the Sixth Congress' resolution. The same one following whose adoption the government very nearly resigned.

Further on South Ossetia Debate Reported

MK0406115792 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA
in Russian 4 Jun 92 p 1

[Vera Kuznetsova report from the Russian Supreme Soviet: "Sergey Baburin Wants South Ossetia to Join

Russian Federation Without Delay: General Rutskoy Advised Parliament to Take Time Over Resolution"]

[Text] "South Ossetia's demand for membership of the Russian Federation should be satisfied without delay, and the republic should be defended in every way permitted by the rules, including the use of force." Sergey Baburin, leader of the "Russia" faction, told journalists yesterday during a closed session of parliament. He does not see a desire on the part of the Georgian leadership headed by E. Shevardnadze to settle the conflict and believes that North Ossetia was merely fulfilling the decision of the Fifth Congress of RSFSR Deputies when it cut off the Georgians' gas supply.

The Russian Supreme Soviet resolution "On Progress in the Fulfillment of the Resolution of the Third and Fifth Congresses 'On the Situation in South Ossetia'" proposes that the North Ossetian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Supreme Soviet review its decision on economic sanctions. In that regard, however, the Russian Government is required to fulfill the resolutions of those congresses, which indeed prescribed tough sanctions. This legal confrontation seems to have arisen through incompetence and a desire on the one hand "not to rub people's noses in it," and on the other not to offend the new Georgian leadership, South Ossetia, and the North Ossetian SSR.

Deputy Aleksey Surkov described the document under discussion as "toothless" and remarked that this is just more interference by the Russian Supreme Soviet in the Russian Government's activity.

Vice President Rutskoy and Defense Minister Grachev addressed the parliamentary session and proposed that the resolution be rejected. Rutskoy announced that the Russian Security Council is preparing on a quadripartite basis a package of measures to settle the conflict. The vice president promised to keep parliament informed. Parliament accepted that and deferred issuing advice to all the republic leaders until things improve. Behind the scenes at the session Deputy Foreign Minister Fedor Shelov-Kovedyayev announced that the Georgian side is not considering participating in a settlement of the conflict until the North Ossetian SSR lifts its economic sanctions.

CIS Agreement on Cultural Treasures Revoked

PM0806093592 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA
in Russian 4 Jun 92 p 3

[Russian Federation Supreme Soviet resolution "On the Agreement Among the CIS States 'On the Return of Cultural and Historical Treasures to Their States of Origin'," signed by S.A. Filatov, first deputy chairman of the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet, and dated 20 May 1992, Moscow.]

[Text] In connection with the conclusion by the heads of the CIS states in Minsk on 14 February 1992 of the

agreement "On the return of cultural and historical treasures to their original states" the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet rules that:

1. The agreement "On the return of cultural and historical treasures to their original states" is to be revoked on the territory of the Russian Federation as inconsistent with Russian Federation legislation and international law in the sphere of the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage.

2. The Constitutional Commission and the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet Committee on International Affairs and Foreign Economic Relations is recommended to include a provision on the obligatory ratification of all international treaties relating to preserving the Russian peoples' national cultural and natural heritage when preparing the new Russian Federation Constitution and Russian Federation draft law "On the international treaties of the Russian Federation."

S.A. Filatov, first deputy chairman of the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet.

Russian House of Soviets, Moscow, 20 May 1992, No 2802-1.

Deputies Differ on Privatization Issues

LD0706085492

[Editorial Report] Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian at 1030 GMT on 5 June carries a five-minute report by parliamentary correspondent Olga Vasilenko on the Russian Federation's Supreme Soviet session.

She says that today is probably the most important day for the Russian parliament because if amendments and addenda to the Russian law on the privatization of state and municipal enterprises are adopted, the direction our economy will take will be defined. This draft law is under discussion. A state program for privatization is to be examined later.

The reporter notes: "Speaking at the beginning of the discussion, Supreme Soviet Deputy Chairman Shumeyko, who has become vice premier, said that talks on the problems of privatization have been going on for a long time. Agreement has been reached on some points." The Supreme Soviet then discusses numerous amendments.

The reporter notes that in an interval after two hours' work a group of deputies from the Russian Unity Block held a news conference at which Deputy Isakov expressed his views on the documents—a law on privatization and a program for privatization. He claimed that his views are shared by many deputies and called the government's decision a very dangerous one. He said that the government has chosen the ideology of privatization of their own volition and without any serious discussion.

Isakov says: "Privatization as an ideology is aimed at maximum dissipation of property and at a transfer of

property not to labor collectives, but to outside investors and outside owners. According to the State Committee for Property and its experts, the representatives of which spoke, this privatization should provide for the future efficiency of the Russian economy. We see that, first of all, this will provoke a social explosion among labor collectives which would regard themselves as cheated by such a privatization model. We suggested taking a more sensible path: allowing the pluralism of forms of ownership and giving labor collectives the right to experiment. We also want to allow things that the government does not want to allow at any cost, such as leasing with the right to buy or to purchase the property of enterprises over a certain period of time. This point provokes most objections and friction."

A group of journalists present at the news conference spoke to Anatoliy Borisovich Chubays, chairman of the State Committee for Property. He expressed his opinion on Deputy Isakov's speech: "I think we have reached the point when at last masks have been dropped, so to speak, and the positions of the sides have been defined clearly. The Russian Unity Block said directly what it wants and what it does not want.

"What does it not want? First of all, it does not want the creation of personal privatization accounts for Russia's citizens, and it does not want every citizen in our country to receive what is due to him in accordance with the law adopted by the Supreme Soviet.

"To whom does Russian Unity want to grant exclusive rights to this property? First of all, it is suggested to grant this right exclusively to labor collectives. At the same time, they say a lot of very nice words about the need for various forms of privatization and the need for pluralism of forms of privatization and that the government is against this pluralism.

"A very simple idea is behind this. It is to introduce the so-called lease with subsequent purchase—that very lease with purchase that was banned by the Supreme Soviet a year ago. Why does Russian Unity need this lease with purchase today? What is its essence? The essence of it lies in the fact that lease with purchase denies access by all other citizens to a given enterprise. Access is allowed only to those who work at the enterprise.

"This is a measure leading to a head-on collision of interests. This is a measure that has created a situation in which half of the country's population is granted exclusive access to property and the other half is denied access to this property by law. This is nothing but a head-on collision of two gigantic social groups—a collision that could lead to the interests pursued by Russian Unity. That is what has been discussed now."

Olga Vasilenko stresses that both Chubays and Isakov spoke about collisions. At the moment there is a confrontation between the two points of view. She anticipates the parliament's decision on this problem and promises to report on the results of this discussion.

Proceedings for 4 Jun Session Noted
LD0406231792

Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian at 1925 GMT on 4 June broadcasts its 45-minute "At the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet Session" program.

At the start of the program, the announcer says the Supreme Soviet began work today by ratifying the U.S.-Russia investment agreement. The program includes a three-minute excerpt of a speech by First Deputy Finance Minister Petrovich, who gives a brief description of the treaty, and asks the Supreme Soviet to ratify it. The session then votes to ratify the treaty.

The Supreme Soviet then moves on to the second issue on the agenda—the annual report of the Central Bank. The program shows a 20-minute extract of a speech by Central Bank Chairman Matyukhin, who denies that his resignation offer is a political game. He says: "I would like to begin my speech with the commentaries which were given in the 'Novosti' program yesterday by Tatyana Komarova, whom I respect, and who said that I have handed in my resignation and that this is like a political game. I would simply like to say that in our reform work we have come to the point where we suspect everyone and we are always looking for, so to speak, some secret or evil design."

Matyukhin then moves on to the annual report which, he says, has not yet been audited. The audit is to be done by a foreign firm, which has to be paid in dollars. There is a dispute over who—the government or the bank—is to pay what proportion of the fee. Only yesterday did the government agree to pay its share, \$400,000.

Matyukhin continues: "The whole of last year was devoted to reforming the entire banking and accounting system. Of course we have not done everything in one year, but we have done enough in the sense that we have created a two-tier banking system." He then goes on to talk about measures in relations between the budget and the bank "because it was also a practice that the budget could expend the bank's means without control, and without even informing us of this." He adds: "Therefore we established relations with the budget so that the budget should expend the means it has—from taxes and so on—and if this is not sufficient, then a credit agreement must be concluded with the bank and a credit obtained from the bank."

Matyukhin says changes have been introduced in the conducting of accounts with other CIS countries. Now a system of payment balances in rubles has been set up. "Now we regularly receive information on what republic owes us how much, and how much we owe them."

He notes that the Central Bank has taken over Vneshekonombank, the foreign trade bank, which was practically bankrupt, having spent all its investors' money. It is not a question of the Central Bank having frozen this money, there is no money there. "It turns out that the Vneshekonombank now owes its clients around 10 billion rubles.

Of course the Russian Central Bank does not have the money to pay this from its own pocket and, so to speak, settle up with clients. Therefore, as soon as we took control of Vneshekonombank we worked out a program of what to do. We decided to satisfy the requirements of individuals, that is those who worked abroad or who had foreign currency and were deprived of it. Therefore we are doing the utmost to return people their money."

Matyukhin says that enterprises are to be given debt bonds in dollars, as at present it is impossible to pay them the money owed because of the large sums involved. These bonds will be saleable on the market like securities.

A further important task for the bank, he says, was to save its foreign banks. There were two alternatives: first to allow the banks to go bankrupt; however this would involve huge losses, and the West would view this with great displeasure. The second alternative was to try and save the banks by selling them. Some have now been saved, others are still being worked on. Matyukhin considers that although this has been criticised by some, money has been earned for Russia.

Matyukhin then talks of the shortage of ready cash. He says the bank has several times raised with the government the issue of transferring to the bank the responsibility for the printing of money, but no decisions have been taken.

Matyukhin says the shortage of cash will not now resolve matters, as the printing of more money is now "a path into a blind alley." "I think that there is only one realistic way out—to immediately freeze prices and wages for a period." He views the freeing of prices as dangerous as this will increase the demand for cash.

The presenter then says that after deputies gave their views on the bank, they voted to reject Matyukhin's resignation offer. After thanking deputies for their trust, Matyukhin asks for an amendment to be adopted saying that the bank's chairman cannot be removed from his post by the Supreme Soviet. The chairman says this will be examined at another time.

The announcer says that the Supreme Soviet then discussed and adopted a law on the Ingush Republic.

Regional Affairs

Moscow's Popov Resigns; Luzhkov Takes Over
LD0606113892 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1000 GMT 6 Jun 92

[From the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] President Boris Yeltsin has accepted the resignation of Gavril Popov and given the duties of Moscow mayor to Yuriy Luzhkov, appointing him head of the capital's administration. The decrees to this effect were signed by the

Russian president today. Gavriil Popov submitted his resignation to the Russian president yesterday.

In an interview to NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA Popov stated that he intends to concentrate on political activities as chairman of the Russian Movement for Democratic Reforms. In the opinion of some observers, NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA notes, the reason for Popov's resignation should be sought in his exceptional feeling for politics. Being the mayor of Moscow today, and thus the person responsible for the city, is an ever more dangerous occupation for a politician. Moreover, the exit of Gavriil Popov evidently backs up the idea that the predicted resignation of the cabinet of reforms may become a reality in the very near future.

NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA also expresses the supposition that the withdrawal of Popov into active politics indicates his intention to force out undesirable candidates for the post of prime minister by making himself a candidate.

Resignation Statement Issued

*MK0706173092 Moscow KURANTY in Russian
6 Jun 92 p 1*

["G.Kh. Popov Statement" under the general heading: "Mayor Leaves Muscovites?"]

[Text] Esteemed Muscovites!

I am addressing you in connection with my decision to end my work as mayor of the city of Moscow and sending a corresponding statement to Russian President B.N. Yeltsin.

An era has dawned in Russian development comparable in importance with the period after February 1917. Then democrats were unable to find normal ways to overcome the old system and form a new one and the road was open to dictatorship.

The coming months will tell whether we will find the correct path. Price liberalization will cause a decline in living standards if conditions are not created for enterprise, initiative, increased productivity, and good economic management. For this to occur immediate privatization, the introduction of private ownership generally and of land first and foremost, the development of the market and competition, and stable legislation and law and order are essential. A strong presidential executive is needed above all. We must overcome the last legacy of the totalitarian regime—omnipotent soviets at all levels—and elect normal representative bodies.

That is why I fully support President B.N. Yeltsin's initiative to hold a referendum on the fundamentals of the new constitution and on private land ownership.

The relatively stable situation in Moscow over the last two years has to a considerable extent been brought about by the fact that the executive has been reinforced with the president's support and has used its additional

powers to speed up privatization and the implementation of measures providing Muscovites with social protection. Moscow accounts for almost 50 percent of the enterprises and apartments privatized in Russia. The resolution of a problem that is of the utmost importance for everyone—the return of everyone's share of property—is next in line.

Nonetheless we must not merely develop a showcase of socialism in one city alone—even a city like Moscow—but a socially oriented market economy.

That is why all democratic forces and their leaders must focus on resolving Russia-wide problems.

Developing the activity of the Russian Movement for Democratic Reforms [RMDR], of which I was elected chairman at the January 1992 Constituent Congress, is of great importance for formulating the correct political and economic strategy and tactics for reform.

At the same time Russian legislation prohibits the joint tenure of the post of mayor and leader of a party and movement. And work as figurehead chairman of the RMDR is not in keeping with either the acuteness or the complexity of the present situation in our country.

These considerations have compelled me to quit my post of mayor and concentrate on Russia-wide problems above all as RMDR chairman.

My decision has been considerably eased by the fact that Vice Mayor Yuriy Mikhaylovich Luzhkov, who won the support of millions of Muscovites along with me during the 1991 elections, has proven his ability over the past year to effectively lead the Moscow government both during and since the putsch.

If you continue to resolutely support the Moscow administration, if it still has the active support of the Russian president, then Yu.M. Luzhkov's work as my successor will be successful.

I thank you all for your confidence in me in very difficult situations and for your understanding of the need even for unpopular measures. I have never had any other considerations apart from Muscovites' interests. I expect my efforts as RMDR chairman to meet with my fellow citizens' support.

[Signed] Gavriil Popov

New Mayor Cites Tasks Facing Capital

*LD0706090692 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 2305 GMT 6 Jun 92*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 7 Jun—"A most important concern is the city's economic development," Yuriy Luzhkov, the new mayor of Moscow, said in an interview to a Moscow television program. "But the development of the economy cannot take place without a clear political

orientation. This has been declared by the government and mayor's office of Moscow. This is orientation toward democratic transformations in the capital and, accordingly, the promotion of democratic transformations in the country, the transition to a market economy, and the creation of conditions for a new life in Moscow and the state." [passage omitted]

Popov's Motives, Future Plans Examined

MK0806075392 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 6 Jun 92 pp 1,2

[Report by Tatyana Malkina, Ivan Rodin: "Resignation. Gavriil Popov Goes. Is It To Forestall Gaydar?"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday Gavriil Popov confirmed in person to NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA representatives that he has tendered his resignation as Moscow mayor to Boris Yeltsin. [passage omitted].

Vasiliy Shakhnovskiy, city hall administrator of affairs and Popov's "left hand," claims that Gavriil Kharitonovich has resigned because he does not see any further opportunities of realizing his political and economic views in the present situation; nor does he feel the support of the Russian president and government. Furthermore, the representative authorities have now stepped up their pressure on the executive, and Boris Yeltsin's reaction to this has been feeble.

Indeed, it may be presumed that the reactions to the soviets' behavior are the main difference between the president and the mayor: Unlike the decidedly "anti-Soviet" Popov, Yeltsin has recently preferred a compromise policy, which is somewhat unseemly, according to Shakhnovskiy.

However, according to some observers, the reason for Popov's resignation should be sought in his exceptional political sensitivity. To be mayor of Moscow today, that is, to have absolute responsibility for the city, is an increasingly dangerous occupation for a politician. In addition, Gavriil Popov's departure seems to indicate that the predicted resignation of the "reform cabinet" could become a reality in the very near future. Presumably Popov, despite his criticism of Gaydar, does not find that reality in the form of Volskiy (Vladislavlev or Saburov—various options are possible) appealing.

It is quite probable consequently that Popov's departure into active political life signals his intention to force the undesirable candidates for the prime ministership out of contention by standing himself. Especially since a number of experts regard Gavriil Popov as one of the few effective and realistic politicians in Russia as a whole.

Furthermore, it cannot be ruled out that Popov sees himself as, for example, the prospective Russian representative at the EC. In any event, according to unofficial information, the Moscow mayor expressed such a desire to Yeltsin around 6 months ago when he submitted his resignation "the last time."

Gavriil Popov has told NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA that he has recommended Yuriy Luzhkov, vice mayor and premier of the Moscow Government, to Boris Yeltsin as his successor (Luzhkov is now required by law to exercise the functions of mayor). Your NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA correspondents have learned that Yuriy Luzhkov himself is somewhat confused by Gavriil Popov's resignation. Luzhkov intends to meet with Yeltsin in the near future and apparently will ask Popov to continue to serve as mayor until then.

'Trenchant Debate' Heard in Moscow Soviet

MK0706182092 Moscow KURANTY in Russian 6 Jun 92 p 2

[Report by Yelena Tarasova: "Scare Tactics?"]

[Text] Yesterday the Moscow Soviet session met for an extraordinary session to complete the work on the draft decisions on the legal basis of relations between organs of state power and management in the city and certain measures to bring the organization of their activity into line with Russian laws. Two amendments were adopted. One caused no particular objections: Deputies agreed that the mayor should suspend the reorganization of organs of management pending Moscow Soviet approval of the structure for the city's administration.

However, a trenchant debate flared up over the other amendment. The point is that the draft decision "On the Legal Basis of the Activity of Organs of State Power and Management in Moscow and Organs of Local Self-Government in Moscow" contains an item making provision for the following question to be put to a Moscow referendum in September 1992: "Do you agree with the ouster of Moscow Mayor G.Kh. Popov and Vice Mayor Yu.M. Luzhkov?" This is to occur if the Moscow city administration fails to implement this decision and violates the norms enshrined in the Russian Laws "On Kray and Oblast Soviets of People's Deputies and Kray and Oblast Administration," "On Local Self-Government in the RSFSR," and other laws defining the powers of kray, oblast, and city organs of power and management, in accordance with Part 1 of Article 87 of the Russian Constitution (Basic Law).

Deputy Frolov suggested alternative wording for the question—"Do you think it necessary to hold early elections of Moscow's organs of representative and executive power?"—while the Moscow Soviet chairman insisted that both these issues should be put to the referendum "so that no one can say that we are afraid to give Muscovites an opportunity to voice their opinion of our future." Deputy Sheboldayev vainly reminded the session that the Congress of Russian People's Deputies had decided not to hold elections or referendums before this December. This was retained by a majority vote and the draft decision as a whole adopted.

Yeltsin's Arrival in Yekaterinburg Reported*LD0606202692 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1417 GMT 6 Jun 92*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[Text] Yekaterinburg, 6 Jun—Russian President Boris Yeltsin arrived in Yekaterinburg (the Urals) this afternoon. As an ITAR-TASS correspondent has discovered, it is expected that Boris Yeltsin will meet with oblast and city leaders tomorrow morning. It is thought that on Sunday [7 June] afternoon he will visit Nizhniy Tagil, where he will see the town's leading enterprises and meet local leaders. According to a report from the President's press service, this trip "is linked with the state of health of his mother," Klavdiya Yeltsina, who suffered a heart attack several days ago.

Meets With Sverdlovsk Officials*LD0706110592 Moscow Mayak Radio Network
in Russian 0900 GMT 7 Jun 92*

[Report by Yan Khutoryanskiy]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] As expected, Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin had a meeting with the leaders of Sverdlovsk Oblast. Managers of industrial enterprises and the command of the Volga-Ural Military District participated in the meeting. The president called on this administration and others as well, to tell the people the truth. He said that it is necessary to prepare the people for another round of price rises because of price increases for energy carriers. The president underlined that this is the last objective reason for such actions. A trend for fixed prices should come about by the end of the year.

The head of the Sverdlovsk Oblast administration revealed the situation that has evolved here. It is a very critical situation. I have reported about it many times on the "Mayak Panorama" program. Measures are being taken in relation to this. Over 40 agreements on direct ties have been concluded with CIS countries, former Soviet republics, and foreign countries.

The next problem, which probably is typical for Russia, is the acute situation regarding a shortage of ready cash. The president has revealed and confirmed that a decision on mutual payments has been made. This will not be a long-term measure. He confirmed what he said previously—that the problem of ready cash will be taken off the agenda in July.

Having acquainted himself with the situation in the localities, he complained about the slow process of privatization in the middle Urals. The process is more successful in other regions he has visited.

The following problem also was raised. In connection with the sale of land to commercial structures, the opinion is voiced in various parts of Russia that this may lead to the alienation of the land around the towns. The

president said that a document introducing a moratorium on the sale of land around towns will be adopted.

There were sharp debates on conversion. This is a problem that is especially painful for the Urals. Boris Nikolayevich was right when he said that this is a militarized region. This began as far back as the war period when hundreds of defense enterprises were evacuated to the Urals and remained here. The oblast leadership asked the president to allocate money to finance conversion processes.

The situation in the agrocomplex in this oblast and throughout Russia was analyzed. Yeltsin said that harvest prospects are favorable, but agricultural workers will have difficulty in bringing in the harvest without the help of the Army due to the price increase for energy carriers. He also said that all steps should be undertaken and are being undertaken so that prices for at least two types of bread remain low and fixed. Boris Nikolayevich noted that an extraordinary meeting will be convened Tuesday [9 June] in relation to this. The issue of rendering aid to the countryside will be discussed at this meeting.

As for the shortage of money in circulation, a law for surety [zalog] on natural resources has been signed; that is, on resources that are not being exploited yet. They still have to be exploited. Taking this into consideration, the issue of percentage deductions will be decided.

In conclusion, press secretary Vyacheslav Kostikov underlined at a meeting with journalists that there is a team around the president which thinks like he does, despite the fact that other views appear in the press. He also said that the team is doing everything to implement the economic reforms to get Russia out of the crisis.

Discusses Western Investments*LD0706143792 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1131 GMT 7 Jun 92*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Nadezhda Potapova]

[Text] Yekaterinburg, 7 Jun—"People should be prepared for yet another jump in prices due to increased oil prices, but this will be the last objective step affecting prices," Boris Yeltsin stated today at a meeting with leaders of Sverdlovsk Oblast, representatives of industrial enterprises, and the Volga-Ural Military District. According to the president, "there should be stabilization and by the end of the year a reduction in prices." Speaking about measures to protect the interests of the needy, Boris Yeltsin said that they would be discussed by his cabinet again next week, but that local authorities now must have at least two brands of bread for sale on fixed low prices.

There is an acute situation regarding cash in Sverdlovsk Oblast. As estimated, in June debts resulting from paying salaries, pensions, and allowances will reach 5.5 billion rubles [R]. The president, well aware of the state of affairs, proposed "to hold out in June, because in July

tension will be relieved by the issuance of R5,000 banknotes and gold coins in R500 denominations."

Yeltsin said that a decision on enterprises' mutual payments was adopted. Enterprises—and not just Russian ones—cannot pay each other due to the absence of ready cash. Agreements may be reached within the framework of the CIS. However, he said "it should not become common practice." In the president's opinion, authorities' policies in localities should render all possible assistance to attracting Western investors. He gave as an example his recent meeting with Richard Nixon, during which the former U.S. President talked about sums of hundreds of billions of dollars that could be invested in the Russian economy if the Supreme Soviet could guarantee by its acts the safety of Western investments.

Boris Yeltsin told the military present at the meeting that the Urals Military District will be restored. Meanwhile "its troops, like all troops of the Russian Army, must

help the countryside. Their hands and equipment will be indispensable for this year's harvest."

Reform Team 'Remains Intact'

LD0706160692 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1505 GMT 7 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Nadezhda Potapova]

[Text] Yekaterinburg, 7 Jun—"Boris Yeltsin's 'reform team' remains intact after all the new appointments in the government," stated Vyacheslav Kostikov, the Russian president's press secretary, at a meeting with journalists today after the president's address to the leaders of Sverdlovsk oblast. The press secretary said that there are reports in the mass media that "Yegor Gaydar's team is yielding." The appointment of Georgiy Khizha as government vice prime minister in particular is causing much speculation, he said. "He was recommended for the cabinet staff by Yegor Gaydar himself," Vyacheslav Kostikov said.

International Affairs**President Kravchuk Meets With Richard Nixon***LD0506171992 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English
1637 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[By UKRINFORM-TASS correspondent Alexey Petrunya]

[Text] Kiev, June 5 TASS—President Leonid Kravchuk of Ukraine today met ex-President of the United States Richard Nixon who is now honorary chairman of the Fund for Democracy and Development.

Ex-President Richard Nixon said the main aim of his visit to Russia and Ukraine was to familiarize himself with the political and economic situation in these leading Republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the possibility for the U.S. private sector to invest in their economies.

Ukraine is one of the countries in which the United States would invest with great expectations. He stressed that American investors were mostly interested in putting their money in the banking and industrial complex. He said his main concern was not only about the government-to-government level but also about attracting the gigantic private sector in the United States to investments on a large scale.

"We are trying to get leading companies and firms interested in investing their capitals in the Ukrainian economy," Nixon said. Naturally, two major conditions are needed to speed up the process—political stability and a legislative basis ensuring the protection of investments.

Kravchuk told Nixon that the political situation in Ukraine, despite numerous economic problems, remains stable as its people are rallied around the idea of building an independent state. As regards the legislative basis, the Ukrainian parliament has already passed a number of laws aimed at attracting foreign capital, such as the laws on foreign investments, foreign economic activity and the protection of foreign investments. These laws provide for considerable privileges to those who wish to invest in the republic's economy.

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Russia*LD0606041992 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service
in English 0000 GMT 4 Jun 92*

[Text] Talks were held today in the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine between the government delegations of Moscow and Ukraine which were headed by the head of government, Vice Premier of Moscow Luzhkov and Vice Premier of Ukraine Sytnyk. A bilateral agreement was signed on trade and economic, scientific and technical cooperation for 1992. It envisages in part the creation of favorable conditions for the development of market relations on the basis of partnership and mutual benefit.

It was agreed upon that the economic ties will be realized mainly between enterprises, organizations, establishments, territorial municipal councils and other organizations within the framework of the fixed quota for the withdrawal of goods. For the realization of trade and economic cooperation it has been envisaged to set up corresponding state and commercial structures, extend commercial activities, hold fairs. Cultural, tourist and sport ties will also become closer and broader. This will be promoted by the opening of a Ukrainian cultural center in Moscow.

Chernobyl Agreements Reached With Russia*LD0606101992 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1734 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Yuriy Kozlov]

[Excerpt] Vienna, 5 Jun—The Ukrainian Government is examining the possibility of resuming operations at the Chernobyl nuclear electric power station. Specific agreements on this count have already been reached with the relevant firms in the Russian Federation. This was stated here today by Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitold Fokin, who is in Austria on a visit.

The head of the Ukrainian Government noted that the conclusion about the possible resumption of operations was made regarding the first and third blocks of the Chernobyl nuclear electric power station after careful checking of its technical condition. However, Fokin noted, as this conclusion by the experts runs counter to the decree adopted earlier by the republic's Council of Ministers on closing down the station, a definitive decision has not yet been made. If it takes place, then the nuclear electric power station will be back on line as early as the beginning of 1993.

Regarding the internal economic situation in the republic, Fokin stated that the Ukrainian economy cannot endure a third stage of price liberalization such as the one planned for Russia. In connection with this, he continued, the primary issue on the agenda is the introduction of Ukraine's own currency. [passage omitted]

Grinev on Relations With Russia, Future*PM0806091992 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA
PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 92 p 2*

[Interview with Vladimir Grinev, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, by O. Musafirova; in Kiev, date not given: "Are We Unable To Agree In Any Way Because We Are Too Alike?"—first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] Vladimir Grinev came into politics as a young professor of mathematics from Kharkov who already had followers, social standing, and a party membership card from the "Democratic Platform in the CPSU" movement. He was elected a USSR people's deputy for the same district as Yevgeniy Yevtushenko and Vitaliy

Korotich. He was one of the founders of Rukh in Kharkov and a delegate to the first Rukh congress, after which he stated in strong terms his breach with the organization. He left the CPSU after the Democratic Platform program was rejected by the 28th Congress. He is now deputy chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet.

[Musafirova] Vladimir Borisovich, the people's affections are sensitive matters. In Ukraine, according to sociologists' data, the president's rating continues to grow. Supreme Soviet Chairman Ivan Stepanovich Plyushch is also beloved by ordinary people. But on the day when the question of the situation in the Crimea was being examined, Grinev was greeted at a rally by a placard reading "Get out of Ukraine!..."

[Grinev] But, you know, a doctor prescribing unpleasant medicine or a tricky operation cannot always count on his patient being instantly enraptured. A politician does of course need to know how to please everyone, but I—to some extent—prefer to work on strategy. I realize that the formation of Ukrainian statehood is a process that will take, without pessimism, a dozen years. The attempt to solve everything at a stroke only damages the cause. We have to be aware today of the forces and social strata which will become active in the immediate future. In my view, this is a stratum which is still in an embryonic state—the middle class—the class which is the driving force of all civilized societies. I am counting on it myself. It comprises, first, the burgeoning class of entrepreneurs plus creative workers, who value their own intellectual potential, which they are able to trade today, plus, I would say, skilled workers—they have remained in Ukraine, but continue to be wasted. That is, a disparate mosaic of people which has to come together to form the middle class, which will determine the identity of our society, people who seek to secure all their needs through their own efforts and who place an extremely high value on stability.

The same with the Crimea: I have proposed that we make compromises and broaden the powers of the peninsula, but conduct affairs on the basis of the most important thing—the territorial integrity of Ukraine and a peaceful solution of the problem.

[Musafirova] Do you have any differences on the main issues with the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the parliament of Ukraine, or the president?

[Grinev] For any democratic system or system approaching it the presence of opposition to the ruling party and the president is a perfectly normal phenomenon. Mark what is happening here now, though. Opposition to the president is interpreted as something unacceptable from the standpoint of building our own state.

We have an absence of opposition and weak parties which, taken together, fail to fill the vacuum left since the Communist Party disappeared. After giving birth to our sovereign state, Rukh lost its bearings, while other young parties, New Ukraine, say, have yet to find them...

[Musafirova] How do people vote in parliament, after all?

[Grinev] Deputies either look to see what button their neighbor is pressing or they act according to their mood. Five minutes ago there were 200 votes in favor, the Supreme Soviet chairman speaks, and you now have 280. You will appreciate that you cannot get such a swing in a normal, politically structured parliament!

However, I am perfectly well aware that the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, for all its shortcomings, is the sole counterweight to the presidential structure of power. A presidential structure naturally hankers after authoritarianism.

[Musafirova] The danger of dictatorship in Ukraine is not therefore, in your view, purely theoretical?

[Grinev] Until economically free people appear, we will always run the risk of going over to a totalitarian form. Look: Ukraine will remain in the near future, as it was as far back as we can see, an agrarian country. Not in the sense that it is technically and technologically backward, no, but farming was, and remains, one of the main "canons." We did not advance to the point of creating our own landowners in agriculture, we stalled the process, and are now trying once again with our every action to support the ideology of the collective farm and common ownership. "If we destroy the kolkhozes, there will be starvation!" is a thesis to keep people where they are...

[Musafirova] I think much of what you say is equally relevant to all the former "sister republics" of the Union. The most similar republics even repel each other like like poles. Could you give your assessment of current relations between Russia and Ukraine?

[Grinev] So many mutually foolish, ill-considered steps have been taken that one is left dumbfounded. This is not a factor solely of interest to the two states. This is geopolitics, geopolitics which are a cause of concern to Europe and the world, and the main stabilizer or destabilizer over the huge territory which was occupied by the Soviet Union. If Ukraine and Russia come to understand their own roles, the situation benefits everyone. If, however, they continue acting in a way that benefits solely them today, the politicians will stand indicted before the whole world and succeeding generations.

Therefore for me the dispute between Ukraine and Russia over the Black Sea Fleet is easily resolved. You cannot have the Black Sea Fleet at the cost of the destruction of stability. It is all right for children to fight over a broken toy boat and wail: I'll call pop, I'll call mom, and I'll teach you a lesson... Today's acute problem of the Crimea and the nuances which appear with the introduction of currency, economic independence, and the destruction of nuclear weapons... must be seen within the same context.

I was engaged on the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet's behalf in preparing the 1990 Treaty between Ukraine and Russia. It was being concluded within the framework of the USSR. But we did prepare—with great difficulty and

by using conciliation commissions—the two sovereign states' documents. We appreciated that we were engaged in a serious endeavor and enshrined at the time the principle of the inviolability of the borders. It is very important to recognize today, when people in both parliaments are starting to run the other down, without noticing the beam in their own eye, that politicians from both sides have done a bad job since the sovereign states were formed.

Take, for example, the way the CIS is viewed. There is a definite attitude toward the CIS in Ukraine: The CIS is a temporary stage in the dismantling of the Union, at the end of which everyone will go their own way. Our strongest link is thus nuclear weapons. Rapid severance from the CIS economy and cooperation into Western Europe will follow their elimination. But we are not ready for such membership! It is undeniable that Ukraine is most closely linked of all in terms of markets and sources of raw materials with Russia and Central Asia and that their loss, given today's economic development, is simply akin to a death warrant.

Yes, I am convinced that we will in time join Europe. But I am equally aware that we will join it together with Russia. That is the only logic which has a future. We must first build up our potential, and that is impossible if we reject our current markets. No one, excuse the expression, will get into Europe bare-assed.

[Musafirova] What is your forecast of Ukraine's near and long-term future?

[Grinev] Until recently I thought that a period of smoothing out our differences with Russia was about to start. That is, the Crimea factor could have played a stabilizing role. When two powers approach a point of extreme tension and peer into the abyss—vision and understanding are restored—what misfortune will befall us if... A search for agreement then ensues. And this search would, in turn, alter the psychological attitude of the people of the neighboring powers. Just imagine for a moment that you are told on the radio that all conflicts between Russia and Ukraine have been removed. What heartfelt relief there would be!

But since the talks held by the Ukrainian plenipotentiary delegation in Moscow my confidence that this will come to pass has been shaken. It is regrettable that in the Russian Supreme Soviet the big game is being played by people who do not recognize Ukraine's sovereignty as a fact. The vestiges of imperial traditions are getting in the way of mutual friendliness. And tension has started mounting again.

As for the future... a politician has to be an optimist.

Republic Rules Out Intervention in Dniester

*LD0506192592 Moscow Radio Rossii Network
in Russian 1000 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[Text] Ukraine rules out the possibility of armed interference in the Dniester region conflict. This was declared at a meeting of the foreign ministers of Ukraine and Moldova.

Fokin Meets With Austrian Chancellor Waldheim

*LD0506230592 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English
2032 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Yuriy Kozlov]

[Text] Vienna, June 5 TASS—Tonight Vitold Fokin, prime minister of Ukraine, met Kurt Waldheim, federal chancellor of Austria to request the Austrian state for financial assistance so that the republic could realize its vast opportunities in agriculture and natural resources development.

The Ukrainian prime minister informed Waldheim of relations between countries of the CIS, as well as of the problems, which have arisen after the disintegration of the Soviet Union and which require immediate solution.

The Austrian president touched on the situation in Yugoslavia and expressed his concern of the events in Croatia, and Bosnia and Hercegovina.

Appeal to North Atlantic Assembly Adopted

*LD0306212992 Moscow Mayak Radio Network
in Russian 2000 GMT 3 Jun 92*

[Text] Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk took part in the work of a Ukrainian parliament session. The deputies adopted a law on Ukraine's entry into the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, and other international financial bodies.

The parliamentarians also adopted an appeal to the North Atlantic Assembly in connection with Russia's interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Ukraine and its attempts to draw it into territorial quarrels which has particularly manifested itself in the aggravation of the situation in the Crimea.

National Affairs

Kravchuk Decree Appoints Military Leaders

*LD0706173592 Kiev UKRINFORM in Russian
1605 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[By UKRINFORM correspondent Sergey Balykov]

[Text] Kiev, 5 June—By decree of Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, a number of generals have been appointed to supreme leading posts in the Ukrainian Army.

Lieutenant General Ivan Bizhan has been promoted from deputy to first deputy minister of defense for Ukraine. Bizhan, 50, graduated from the Kharkov Tank Guard School with honors and from the Military Academy of the Armored Forces with a gold medal. He has served as commander of a tank platoon, company, battalion, and regiment and as chief of staff for a tank division. In 1982 he graduated from the Military Academy of the General Staff. He has commanded a motorized infantry division, an army corps, and an army and was on special assignment abroad. In April 1991 he became deputy chief of the Main Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR. In December 1991 he became deputy minister of defense for Ukraine. He is married and has a son.

Lieutenant General Vasily Sobkov, who prior to this commanded a tank army in the Western Group of Forces, has been appointed chief of the Main Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and first deputy minister of defense for Ukraine. Like Bizhan, he is Ukrainian, but three years younger. He was first trained as a metalworker and plumber at a technical school. In 1966 he graduated from the Kazaskoye Tank School, then from the command faculty of the Military Academy of the Armored Forces and the Military Academy of the General Staff. He progressed from commander of a training tank platoon to commander of an army. He served in the group of Soviet forces in Germany, in the Kiev and Carpathian Military Districts, and in the Transcaucasus. He is married with two children.

Lieutenant General Anatoliy Lopata, who has been appointed deputy minister of defense for Ukraine, started his working biography as a carpenter and parquet floor layer. He fulfilled his compulsory service as a mortar gun expert. In 1964 he graduated from the Baku General Military Command School. He also holds diplomas from the M.V. Frunze Military Academy and the Military Academy of the General Staff. He has served in Ukraine, Germany, Cuba, and the Far East. He has been first deputy commander of the Northern Group of Forces since 1990. He is 52, a Ukrainian, and married with two children.

Lieutenant General Ivan Oleynik, doctor of technical sciences, has come to the post of deputy minister of defense of Ukraine for armaments and chief of armaments for the Armed Forces of Ukraine from the post of first deputy head of the main directorate for the operation of missile armaments. He is 55, a Ukrainian, and married with three children. After graduating from the Higher Military Marine School for Weapons Engineers, he served in the Strategic Forces. He is a graduate of the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Military Academy. He has commanded a rocket regiment and division and was head of the Perm Higher Military Command School for Rocket Forces and chief of the Plesetsk Cosmodrome. In the past year he has acquired the honorary title of merited figure of sciences and technology of the RSFSR.

Major General Aleksandr Ignatenko, 47, has been appointed deputy minister of defense of Ukraine for personnel and chief of the Personnel Directorate of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. He has passed through all the grades, from commander of a self-propelled gun platoon to deputy army commander for combat training. He has diplomas from the Kharkov Tank Guard School, the Military Academy of Armored Forces, and the Military Academy of the General Staff. In the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense, he held the posts of deputy to the directorate chief and chief of the Personnel Directorate. He is Ukrainian and married with three children.

Lieutenant General Mikhail Lopatin, first commander of the Air Defense Forces of Ukraine, is 51. He is Byelarussian and married with two sons. He graduated from the Daugavpils Military School, the Minsk Higher Engineering Antiaircraft Missile School of the Air Defense Forces, and the Air Defense Forces Military Academy. He served as control and guidance officer of an antimissile division in Cuba and has commanded a division; a unit, division, and corps; and an air defense army. He also served as deputy commander of forces of the Kiev Military District.

Officers Not Taking Oath Ordered To Leave

LD0706140192 Kiev UKRINFORM in Russian
1449 GMT 6 Jun 92

[By UKRINFORM correspondent Sergey Balykov]

[Text] Kiev, 6 Jun—An instruction has gone out to the Armed Forces of Ukraine: Remove to beyond the boundaries of the republic all officers who do not wish to serve Ukraine and who have not taken the oath of loyalty to its people. This was stated by Colonel General Konstantin Morozov, Ukraine's defense minister, at the plenum of the Executive Committee of the Union of Officers of Ukraine dedicated to the tasks of military organizational development in the modern era.

He stated that this decision was made in connection with the destructive policy of the military leadership of Russia and the CIS Armed Forces unified command. They are still blocking the agreements signed on 2 April on the procedure for the return of officers who are citizens of Ukraine to their native land and on the withdrawal to outside the republic of servicemen who have not taken an oath of loyalty to its people. A demand is being put before Ukraine to put into effect the transfer of officers from other CIS states who wish to serve in the Ukrainian Army at its own expense. At the same time, 5,143 officers have been transferred to the armies of other Commonwealth states from the Armed Forces of Ukraine. They were all provided with a monetary allowance and travel documents. The minister stressed that work on returning servicemen to Ukraine is being carried out. The issue of transferring officers from hotspots to their native areas has already been resolved.

With regard to the present call-up, Konstantin Morozov stated that he has given the order not to permit the

armed forces to be brought up to strength on Ukrainian territory with the use of citizens of CIS countries. In his words, in connection with the call-up, the situation is being whipped up by the Black Sea Fleet Command, for which Russia is training 10,500 conscripts in Novorossiysk. Despite this, the defense minister gave assurances that only citizens of Ukraine will serve on the territory of the republic. Not all of them are prepared to perform their duty: As of today the draft plan has been fulfilled only by 31 percent. It is progressing best of all in Odessa and Kherson Oblasts and in the Crimea, while western oblasts of the republic and Kiev are among those that lag behind.

The defense minister also spoke about personnel work and other aspects of the ministry's activity and responded to questions. The latter were tough. The opinion was voiced that the reform of the armed forces has practically collapsed. Many participants in the plenum consider that in place of its own national army Ukraine has only received a badly rejigged Soviet Army which cannot be relied upon.

The plenum adopted a number of documents expressing their attitude toward the political situation in the republic and the process of military organizational development.

More on Officers Not Taking Oath

LD0806105292 Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino Television First Program Network in Russian 0500 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Report over video by Petrova; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Approximately 5,000 officers who have failed to take the oath to the Ukraine continue their service on republican territory. The officers have been given the opportunity to serve in any other state of the CIS. All the expenses connected with the removal and transportation of their baggage are to be paid for. The servicemen also have the right to exchange their permanent places of residence for something similar in any other region they choose.

The Ukrainian Armed Forces will be cut by way of allowing servicemen to retire or go into the reserves without their rights being infringed. The servicemen from other states serving in Ukraine will not be prosecuted on political or ethnic grounds. [video shows interview with Ye. Omelchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian Officers Union]

[Begin Omelchenko recording] According to the legislative act that has been adopted, not a single officer on Ukrainian territory will be dismissed from the armed forces until he receives housing or is ready to retire. If, for example, it is necessary to cut a certain number of soldiers as part of the reduction in the armed forces, they will be provided with the minimum social benefits and

guarantees to ensure that they will be able to find a job and to live and work normally. [end recording]

I hope the future of the officers of the former Soviet Army in Ukraine will not become another stumbling block in relations between Ukraine and Russia.

Here is another report on this subject: As Canadian international radio reports, Ukrainian Defense Minister Morozov said that the officers who have failed to take the oath to Ukraine will be deported. Canadian international radio also quoted Morozov accusing the CIS military leaders of refusing to let 20,000 Ukrainian servicemen and officers go. It seems that loud statements by defense ministers are becoming a tradition.

Charges of 'Ukrainianization' of Army Rejected

LD0206121692 Kiev UKRINFORM in Russian 0323 GMT 2 Jun 92

[By UKRINFORM correspondent Nikolay Zayka]

[Text] Kiev, 2 Jun—Accusations of Ukrainianization of the Army are invented: all basic posts in the military leadership of Ukraine are occupied by Russians. This is stated in today's edition of NARODNAYA ARMIYA, the newspaper of the Ukrainian Defense Ministry, by Lieutenant-Colonel Petr Nedzelskiy, chief of the personnel department of the social and psychological directorate of the republic's Defense Ministry. He added that it is not nationality but citizenship that confers the right to serve in the Ukrainian armed forces.

Incidentally, during World War II, eight Ukrainian marshals served in the Soviet Army. In the post-war period, however, not a single Ukrainian commanded troops at military district or army level, although 40 percent of officers in the armed forces of the former Union were Ukrainians. But for some reason in our own republic, 85 percent of serving officers were of other nationalities.

Democratic Crimea Congress Adopts Statement

AU0406175992 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 1330 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] The congress of the sociopolitical movement Democratic Crimea has ended in Yalta. Its faction in the Crimean parliament is represented by 23 people's deputies. The declaration of its intentions that was adopted states that the movement advocates the achievement by the Crimea of the status of a federal republic within Ukraine, and this will enable it to establish, as it puts it, internal sovereignty in the sphere of the economy, taxation policy, territorial state structure, culture, and national language policy.

The statement adopted by the Democratic Crimea also points out that this organization considers the 1954 act on the transfer of the Crimea from Russia to Ukraine as illegal and arbitrary, but that, in the present situation, the resolution adopted by the Russian Supreme Council on canceling this decision has the character of a half-way measure

and does not contribute to a stabilization of the political situation in the Crimea, or to an improvement of the relations between Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

Rejects 'Any Pressure'

*MK0406142592 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA
in Russian 4 Jun 92 p 3*

[Aleksandr Pilat "NEGA" report: "Crimea"]

[Text] The second congress of the general political movement "Democratic Crimea" has ended in Yalta.

The congress resolution "On the political opposition in Crimea" stressed that "Democratic Crimea" is in political opposition to the Republic of Crimea state leadership and sees the Republic Movement of Crimea and Rukh as its political opponents.

The resolution also says that "Democratic Crimea" condemns the all-Crimea referendum because it considers the wording of the question unacceptable and says that it should be given consultative status, although it considers any pressure on the Republic of Crimea Supreme Soviet and voters by the Ukrainian leadership impermissible.

It was stated at the congress that the "Democratic Crimea" movement considers the 1954 act transferring Crimea Oblast from the RSFSR to the Ukraine Soviet Socialist Republic unlawful and high-handed, although in the present situation the Russian Supreme Soviet resolution of 21 May this year repealing that act looks half-hearted and doubtful as regards stabilizing the political atmosphere in Crimea and relations between Ukraine and Russia.

Protesters Demand Referendum on Crimea

*LD0506143492 Moscow Radio Rossii Network
in Russian 1200 GMT 4 Jun 92*

[Text] Militants of the Krym republican movement and Afghan servicemen have set up a tent city at the building of the Crimean Supreme Soviet in Simferopol. The picketing has been going on for over two days according to the NEGA agency. The pickets demand that the parliament implement the main provisions of the recently adopted Constitution as soon as possible and adopt a law on citizenship. According to the same agency, on 6 June Crimea's Republican Movement intends to stage an all-Crimean rally in support of a referendum. As is known, pressed by Kiev, the Crimean Supreme Soviet has postponed deliberation of the issue of holding an all-Crimean referendum on the independence of the Republic of Crimea until 10 June.

Byelarus**Council of Ministers Set for Economic Tactics***OW0506184192 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1814 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature; prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin; transmitted via KYODO; quotation marks as received]

[Text] The Presidium of Byelarus' Council of Ministers has issued "The Guidelines for the Government's Policies to Prevent Further Fall of Production and to Create Conditions for Coping with the Crisis". "The analysis of the situation", goes the paper, shows that the republic's economy is on the brink of a new stage in the crisis—the snowballing recession in production accompanied with inevitable breakdowns in the monetary, credit and financial systems, also stagnation and falling living standards combined with unemployment. Another feature noted at this stage is "a shock price liberalization impossible to avoid following the one in Russia. Byelarus is too dependent on Russia as a source of fuel and energy and materials", admits the paper.

Further the republic's government expresses concern over the real prospect of a negative trade balance with the countries of former USSR. "The government's strategy in coping with the crisis follows a consistent and speedy formation of a market economy with a simultaneous restructuring of the entire economic complex in the republic". That entails phasing out resource-based productions (those in the first place, that result in the negative balance in the trade with the other CIS members) and developing intensively science-based ones which might increase the republic's export potential and meet its demand.

At the same time the cabinet is set for "purposeful tactics of economic breakthroughs in such fields and industries where they are feasible and promise an early effect. That requires removing all barriers to direct commercial contacts with foreign partners, setting up joint ventures and attracting foreign capital. Other ideas include setting up a single commercial fund in the republic, also supporting barter deals and commerce in general.

The principal target set by the government is "overcoming the dictate of monopoly suppliers of materials and technology and "creating at least two or three free economic zones". In the monetary, credit and financial fields the government has chosen three directions: "all-out activation of production to cope with the current recession, the creation of the republic's own monetary- financial system able to work autonomously, and stringent financial discipline in government expenditure. A particular goal is at least partial internal convertibility of currency with the help of possible long-term foreign loans".

Foreign economic links are to be based on the principle of "selective protectionism". To encourage foreign trade

the cabinet finds it necessary to call off all taxes and customs duties on exported goods and services thus providing favourable conditions for enterprises producing such goods and services with the help of foreign partners, to cancel all export quotas and licences, with the exception of a limited list of goods.

Front Leader Says Parliament Blocks Referendum*OW0606173492 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1546 GMT 6 Jun 92*

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The leader of the Byelarusian Popular Front Zenon Pozdniak Saturday [6 June] accused the Presidium of the Byelarusian Parliament of trying to block the referendum on confidence in the Parliament and government of the republic. He said that "if the session of the Parliament is not convened by June 12, the initiative group on preparations for the Byelarusian referendum and the opposition of the Popular Front reserve the right to protect the rights of those who support holding a referendum".

The initiative group gathered more than 440 thousand signatures to hold the referendum on confidence in the Parliament and government of Byelarus.

Byelarusian law says the Presidium of the Parliament must, in a one month period after it is presented the resolution of the Central Election committee, pass a decision to convene a parliamentary session. The session will determine the date for the national vote.

The one-month period ends June 12 but at a recent session the Presidium of the Parliament decided to include the question of the referendum in a draft of the agenda for its regular session. Observers in Minsk say the session is a long way off. The Presidium of the Parliament recently moved to send all deputies on a two-month vacation beginning June 15.

Cooperation With Russia, Ukraine Sought*LD0506162892 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English
1052 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[By BELTA correspondent Leonid Tratsevskiy for TASS]

[Text] Minsk, June 5 TASS—Byelarus needs close cooperation with Russia and Ukraine in training military personnel and providing material and technical resources for its troops, according to Byelarusian Defence Minister Pavel Kozlovskiy.

Byelarus does not intend to "break traditionally strong and mutually beneficial relations with friendly Slavic states", as they possess considerable military, scientific, economic and technical potential, the minister said on Friday [5 June] after completing his visit to a garrison deployed in the city of Grodno.

The minister believes that selling out-dated military property and commercial activity might become additional sources of financing the Army.

Moldova

Snegur Refuses Possibility of Federal Plan

OW0506185192 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1815 GMT 5 Jun 92

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature; prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] In a meeting with journalists on Thursday [4 June], Moldovan President Mircea Snegur asserted that deputies at the meeting of parliament which is scheduled to convene on June 9th should be ready to make certain compromises in order to settle the conflict over Dniester, but he categorically excluded the possibility of dividing Moldova into federal regions.

IF [INTERFAX] note: At a recent session of its Supreme Soviet, the Dniester Republic said that it would be willing to sign a Federative Agreement with Moldova and requested the Moldovan parliament to consider a federal structure for the republic at their June 9 parliamentary session. If the Moldovan parliament accepts their proposal, deputies from Dniester, who have not attended Moldovan parliamentary meetings in two years, say that they will be ready to go to Chisinau to take part in the discussion on federalization.

Mr. Snegur declared that if parliament approves the proposed model, then "the federalization of Moldova will take place without its current president." He added that, "In the event [of federalization], I will organize a new liberation movement." Mr. Snegur stressed the necessity of taking resolute steps in foreign policy, and said that he placed great hopes in the upcoming summit meeting between the leaders of Moldova, Romania, Ukraine, and Russia on peacefully resolving the Dniester conflict. He said that he also thought it was important to strengthen ties with the neighboring countries of Ukraine and Romania. These two countries, according to Mr. Snegur, are ready to sign agreements on economic and political cooperation.

The president also announced that he would soon put his signature to an decree ordering that the republic's border with Romania be guarded not, as at present, by CIS troops, but by Moldovan regiments.

As to the presence of the 14th Army within Moldovan territory, the president remarked that its withdrawal would be the subject of negotiations between Moldovan and Russian officials.

No-Confidence Vote in Government Urged

PM0806093992 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
4 Jun 92 Morning Edition pp 1, 2

[Eduard Kondratov report: "Moldovan Opposition Demands Government's Resignation"]

[Text] Chisinau—The 3 June print run of REPUBLIKA [Republic], the Moldovan Social Democrats' newspaper, sold out in a few hours. The sensation was the material it published in which the party's leaders severely criticized the Snegur government's policies. It was the first time in Moldova that the constructive opposition had so bravely made its presence felt.

Prior to this the opposition included the People's Front of Moldova, which recently added "Christian Democratic" to its name and dropped the reference to Moldova from it. But the front's members just kept harping on the same tune, monotonously insisting on the immediate "return to Romania of its Russian-occupied territories," that is, on Moldova's reunification with it. Neither this grand idea nor the "constructive proposals" generated by it, like the nomination of front leader Mircea Druc as a Romanian presidential candidate or the taking of Romanian citizenship by Moldovans, had success among Moldovans. Immediately after Mircea Snegur, having declared a state of emergency, increased military pressure on the Dniester region, the People's Front leadership declared that henceforth it fully supports the president and no longer considers itself an opposition. Personal attacks on the "bad Romanian patriot" Snegur immediately ceased, just as any criticism of the policies being pursued by him has practically disappeared. Universal approval has become the faithful norm for the mass media.

But then comes the latest issue of REPUBLIKA expounding the position of the Social Democratic Party, whose cochairman, Oazu Nantoy, a journalist and political commentator, is well known in the CIS as the permanent television opponent of all Snegur's opponents. Only recently Nantoy, accused of "pro-Moscow sentiments," was removed from his post as director of the analysis service under the president. The reason was his critical attitude toward the policies being pursued by the Snegur government, specifically in the Dniester region.

The Social Democrats believe that by rights Moldova should be fighting for its state and territorial unity. But the Dniester region crisis cannot be resolved by force of arms. The regime's declaration of a state of emergency is a political mistake by the president which has already entailed tragic consequences. "Any attempts to rely on military force are suicidal," REPUBLIKA writes. "Further reliance on them will be political adventurism bordering on a crime against the Republic of Moldova and its citizens." The Dniester region crisis, the Social Democrats believe, is a purely political problem. However, Moldova's current executive branch, represented mainly by people from the former party and economic

nomenklatura which has risen under national patriotic banners, is not capable of either peacefully resolving the Dniester region crisis or implementing radical economic reforms in a practical way.

President Snegur, the Social Democrats state, is totally responsible for the current political and economic crisis. Attempts to use emergency measures to "impose order" and "suppress sabotage" in the economy demonstrate the professional unfitness of Moldova's rulers, while their populist slogans and whipping up hysteria in the press and on the air are aimed at producing relapses into the totalitarian socialist way of thinking.

Addressing the Moldovan parliament from the pages of REPUBLIKA, the Social Democrats tell it to express no confidence in the current government and send it into retirement en bloc. And they propose that it be replaced by a government of national accord formed on a coalition basis, whose members would include representatives of the Dniester region. Of course, participation in this government by the current leaders, who have compromised themselves because of the bloodshed, is precluded.

During a big news conference for foreign and local journalists, parliamentary deputy Anatol Tsaran, one of the Moldovan Social Democratic Party's leaders, expressed his firm belief that Moldova's doors must be open not only to the West but also to the East, because its economy is mainly geared toward the CIS countries.

Bucharest Reports on Talks, Snegur Interview

AU0606210792 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1700 GMT 6 Jun 92

[Septimiu Roman report from Chisinau]

[Excerpts] The pro-separatist paramilitary groups have intensified their provocations in the conflict area. [passage omitted]

After a three-week break, the conciliation commission for solving the armed conflict on the left bank of the Dniester River continued its activities in Tighina today. The meeting began with an extensive briefing on the activity in this city by the four-country group of military observers. On behalf of the joint delegation, the leader of the Ukrainian delegation, Colonel (?Ilyenko), mentioned that during the week that the observers were in the city, the cease-fire accord was violated only by the forces on the left bank of the Dniester.

The Chisinau and Tiraspol delegations took note of this information and agreed to coordinate in the future the activities of the groups involved in this conflict.

During the meeting, a cease-fire protocol by the commanders of the military groups of both sides was read, as was a statement of the wife of a person arrested in Tiraspol and accused of acts of terrorism.

It was agreed that joint groups of physicians and legal experts be formed to examine the health and conditions in which detainees are being held, as well as the charges brought against them.

In connection with the situation at the Dubossary hydro-electric plant, the participants expressed various views but the opinion prevailed that it is necessary for this power plant to function normally.

The meeting then discussed issues connected with the cease-fire mechanisms and the disengagement of the forces involved in this conflict.

Constantin Oborok, president of the Moldovan conciliation commission, sent a cable to Alexandru Caraman, president of the so-called Dniester Republic conciliation commission, expressing indignation over the discriminatory actions against the educational institutions and their staff on the left bank of the Dniester River. Under the pretext of achieving a concept on restructuring education aimed at the disintegration of the uniform educational system of the Republic of Moldova, the cable says, attempts against the state university in Tiraspol, as well as against numerous other educational institutions, have become more and more frequent. They have been given an ultimatum to pass under the jurisdiction of the leadership of the phantom republic, to dissolve themselves, to re-orient or change the plan on admission of students and the language of instruction, to reduce the number of students, to admit only pupils from the left bank of the Dniester, and to dismiss recalcitrant leaders.

The cable mentions that any opposition by the teaching staff or others to these illegal actions results in brutal oppression, a fact that has been confirmed by the arrest and then disappearance of some people, including some of the university professors.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Moldova, the president of the conciliation commission requested that all illegal decisions on the status of educational institutions be immediately revoked, all citizens of the republic be released, and any discriminatory actions on Moldovan territory stopped.

President Mircea Snegur today granted an interview to an IMA-PRESS correspondent. The problems discussed included the geographical location of the Republic of Moldova and the prospects of its relations with the developed countries, the cessation of the conflict and nontolerance of its internationalization, and the rejection—once more—of the affirmations made by the Russian defense minister in connection with imaginary military aid granted by Romania to the Republic of Moldova.

The latest statement by General Grachev, according to which the Russian Army, due to its mobility, will be able to get involved in political conflicts whenever the rights of Russians are allegedly harmed, were described by Snegur as intentions reminiscent of Nazism. Snegur

again specified that the Republic of Moldova, as a subject of international law, is free to procure weapons and combat equipment from any state that has the permission of the relevant international bodies.

Snegur expressed the conviction that despite the difficulties faced by the Republic of Moldova, in the not too distant future it will promote economic reform even more intensively with the participation of the citizens on the left bank of the Dniester. [passage omitted]

Ministry Warns Separatists of Retaliatory Attack

AU0606141692 Bucharest Radio Romania Network
in Romanian 1000 GMT 6 Jun 92

[Septimiu Roman report from Chisinau]

[Text] Once again there is shooting in the conflict area. Provocations by the pro-separatist paramilitary groups continue and lately they have intensified their actions, states a Defense Ministry Press Bureau communique issued today.

Last night, the separatists launched an attack against Cocieri and Cosnita with machine guns, automatic pistols, grenade launchers, and occasionally tanks. The guardsmen even tried to attack positions around Dorotskoye but this attack was rejected. In other parts of the conflict area one could hear isolated shooting with automatic pistols and machine guns. The defenders at Cocieri and Cosnita responded with artillery fire. According to our information, there were four wounded among the Moldovan defenders, who have been given proper medical treatment.

We will now present the text of the statement by the Moldovan Defense Ministry which was issued last night:

During the night of 4-5 June, pro-separatist armed groups in the Cocieri area treacherously violated the cease-fire conditions again. Sporadic shooting eventually became intensive and involved all types of weapons, directed mainly against the communities.

Peaceful people had to suffer, housing was destroyed, and there were dead and wounded.

Those who violated the previously concluded understandings, mainly bandit formations which in the Eastern rayons of Moldova are hypocritically called guardsmen, were not even deterred by the fact that in order to avoid destruction and victims among the peaceful population, the Ministry of Interior did not respond to this attack.

Similar shooting took place on 5 June in the area near the villages of Gura Bicului and Cosnita, says the statement. The citizens in the area suffering from these constant provocations by the separatists have to pose the

problem of responding to these bandits more emphatically in order to ensure their security, stresses the statement. This tactic of hiding bandits within the communities, who then mount their attacks on the Moldovan forces from these areas, was not used even during World War II.

The residents in communities where the separatists are fortified in trenches have to ask the commanders of the bandit formations immediately to stop using houses, streets, and the communities as shelter and to demand their withdrawal to a distance that is no longer dangerous for the communities so that the population will not suffer from a possible retaliatory attack.

The Defense Ministry warns officially that if the separatists do not observe the accords concluded at various levels on the cease-fire and on seeking ways and means to peacefully settle the conflict, if they continue their barbarous shooting against the localities, and if the constant provocations by the illegally-armed pro-separatist formations do not stop, then the Moldovan troops, which cannot remain indifferent in these circumstances, reserve their right to retaliate with all weapons at their disposal to destroy the lethal resources of the bandit formations. The entire responsibility for such a development rests on the commanders of the bandit formations in the Eastern rayons of Moldova and on their political leaders, the statement concludes.

Snegur Calls For Constitutional Reforms

LD0606181992 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1503 GMT 6 Jun 92

[Text] Chisinau, 6 Jun (MOLDOVA-PRES-TASS)—Moldovan President Mircea Snegur today called for the number of parliamentary deputies to be cut to 100 and for a professional parliament in which deputies would be prohibited from simultaneously holding any other posts. His proposals came during a speech to the republican commission tasked with drafting a constitution.

We now need a Constitution, said Snegur, that will provide a framework for a law-based and democratic state to be formed and to function. In his opinion, the draft constitution is based on principles which, when put into practice, will make progress toward democracy irreversible. Some of the fundamental tenets of the Moldovan Constitution are that sovereignty resides in the people, who are the sole source of state power; that the legislature, executive, and judiciary should be separate; and that all forms of ownership are equal.

The president believes that the constitution should also have a precise definition of "the status in law of the individual and citizen." We have taken as our basis international legal standards enshrined in such documents as the General Declaration on Human Rights and pacts on economic, civic, political, social, and cultural rights.

Defense Ministry To Resist Russian 'Aggression'

MK0706183592 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA
in Russian 6 Jun 92 p 3

[NEGA column report: "Moldova"]

[Text] The Moldovan Defense Ministry has denied Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev's statement to the effect that Russia's 14th Army is not interfering in the Dniester conflict.

P. Grachev's statement is viewed as provocative and serving to increase tension in the region.

The Moldovan Defense Ministry cited a number of examples which, in its opinion, illustrate that 14th Army units transferred large quantities of arms and combat hardware to Dniester formations with their command's knowledge.

The Moldovan Defense Ministry states that "if the 14th Army continues to take part in hostilities, regardless of the forms and extent of this intervention, that act will be regarded as a continuation of Russian military aggression against the independent state of Moldova and all available Moldovan military formations, arms, and hardware will be put on full combat alert and used to rebuff it."

Delegation Walks Out of Talks in Bendery

LD0706081392 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 0601 GMT 7 Jun 92

[Text] Chisinau, 7 Jun (MOLDOVA-PRESS-TASS)—A meeting of the conciliation commission on the settlement of the conflict on the left bank, which took place on Saturday [6 June] evening in Bendery, has produced no results.

The Moldovan delegation, led by republican First Deputy Prime Minister Konstantin Oborok, interrupted the discussion and walked out, having assessed as "absurd and insulting for Moldova" the statement by the head of the Tiraspol delegation, Aleksandr Karaman,

that he "represents an independent and sovereign state at the talks—the Dniester Moldovan Republic," the Supreme Soviet of which "will not renounce the idea of federalizing Moldova."

Dniester Formations Fire on Moldovan Positions

LD0706162492 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Jun 92

[Text] Chisinau, 7 June (MOLDOVA-PRES - TASS)—According to a report from the press service of the Moldovan Defense Ministry, on Saturday, 6 June, evening armed formations of the Dniester region fired on Moldovan positions in the area of the village of Cosnita, using Alazan rockets. A fresh attack was mounted by the guards after 0200 this morning, using mortars and grenade launchers. In the past 24 hours more than 100 mortar shells and grenades have been launched from the direction of the Dniester region armed formations. There are casualties.

'Fierce Gun Battles' Reported Near Dubossary

LD0806094392 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 0832 GMT 8 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Valeriy Demidetskiy]

[Text] Chisinau, 8 Jun—Fierce gun battles between Moldovan and Dniester armed units are continuing for the fourth day near Dubossary. The sides accuse each other of breaking the cease-fire. The Moldovan Defense Ministry press center reports that Moldovan police posts were fired on during the night in Dubossary as well as a number of nearby villages, but there are no casualties.

According to the Dniester region press center, Dubossary and several villages came under fire again last night, with one person being killed.

A transformer at the Dubossary hydroelectric station was hit by a mortar. Twenty tonnes of oil has leaked into the Dniester. Some destruction has been caused in the town.

Kazakhstan

President Forms Council of Entrepreneurs

LD0506134392 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English
2014 GMT 5 Jun 92

[By KAZTAG correspondent Gennadiy Kulagin for TASS]

[Text] Alma-Ata, June 4 TASS—A Council of Entrepreneurs was formed here today under a special decree issued by President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev. According to it, putting into practice radical economic reforms in the republic and the creation of an advanced market infrastructure is being hampered due to the absence of a purposeful state support to entrepreneurship, insufficient legal, economic and organizational conditions for the effective development of business.

The 13-member Council of Entrepreneurs will directly participate in working out and adaption of decisions at government level, in carrying out an expert evaluation of new normative enactments regulating activities in the sphere of business, in coordinating efforts of entrepreneurship structures and state management bodies.

Nazarbayev Warns Against Imitation of West

OW0506184492 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1814 GMT 5 Jun 92

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature; prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev told the republic's parliament on Friday [5 June] that it would be unwise "to copy existing western models of democracy blindly." This remark was made during discussions concerning age limits for members of the republic's Constitutional Court, a draft law on which was being reviewed by the Supreme Soviet.

Mr. Nazarbayev does not agree with Parliamentary chief Serikbolsyn Abdildin's proposal that an age ceiling of 60 years for members on the Court (the draft also proposes a lower age limit of 35) be removed from the draft bill. The president stressed the necessity of taking Kazakh national characteristics into account in making this decision.

Nazarbayev defended his position saying that 35 years was the threshold for maturity and that the upper limit was essential to guarantee the physical health of the judges.

A definite majority sided with the President and let the age limits stand without changes. The Supreme Soviet also supported President Nazarbayev's proposal that judges be appointed for ten years and not life (as a series of deputies had proposed).

Radiation Detected at Former Testing Grounds

LD2905113492 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 2308 GMT 28 May 92

[By KAZTAG correspondent Karibek Yermukhanov for ITAR-TASS]

[Text] Atyrau, 28 May—Research carried out by St. Petersburg scientists at the sites of the Oblast's former military testing ranges alarmed the region's population in earnest. Carried out at the behest of local authorities, results indicate that weapons testing and missile launches in the Azgir and Taysoygan sands have left their ecological mark. High rates of child mortality and allergic illnesses are found among the local population. A third of the wells used by animals contain water unsuitable for drinking. This explains why nearly all antelopes that have been trapped have turned out to be blind. Moreover, radiation leaks can be observed from a number of underground voids which were formed during the course of military testing. Although scientists continue to gather data and intend to analyze their conclusions carefully, there are already reasons to suspect that the testing ranges which have been returned to the republic are not very viable.

Movement Head on Country as Nuclear State

LD0306110292 Moscow POSTFACTUM in English
0957 GMT 3 Jun 92

[From the "Politics" section]

[Text] Alma-Ata—The chairman of Azat Civil Movement of Kazakhstan Mikhail Isinaliyev is critical about the understandings made by the president of Kazakhstan in the course of his visit to the U.S. in May.

According to Marat Isinaliyev, Kazakhstan must remain a member of the nuclear club. On June 2, Mikhail Isinaliyev circulated the text of his article "No Security Guarantee" which was not published by any of the independent press organs of Kazakhstan, in the press center of parliament. The article says, in particular, that Nursultan Nazarbayev should not have given in to U.S. President George Bush and should not have given up the nuclear missiles, whereas the U.S. did not assume any obligations to protect Kazakhstan's security. Isinaliyev argues that the visits of Margaret Thatcher, James Baker and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, made last year, was not accounted for by the fact that they were concerned about the future of Kazakhstan, rich in natural resources but flaccid as a state, and the necessity of making contacts with it, that they had to consult the president of Kazakhstan, a prominent CIS figure, but by the fact that nuclear weapons were deployed in the republic's territory.

According to the republican mass media, the leaders of Azat Movement, whose chairman is Mikhail Isinaliyev, requested the president of Kazakhstan to refrain from ratifying the agreement with the U.S. on nuclear weapons.

Republic To Keep Research Center in Baykonur*LD3005173292 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English
1914 GMT 29 May 92*

[By KAZTAG correspondent Murat Buldekbayev for TASS]

[Text] Alma-Ata, May 29 TASS—Kazakhstan will preserve research institutions in the former Soviet Space Centre Baykonur and the city of Kurchatov, Kazakh Minister of Science and Technology Galym Abilsiitov told a news conference in Alma-Ata on Friday [5 June].

He said military research centres will switch to civilian problems, including nuclear power plants safety, space research and others.

'Compromise' Reached in Language Debate*MK0406141092 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA
in Russian 4 Jun 92 p 3*

[Vladimir Desyatov "Kazakhstan" report: "Nazarbayev Urges Kazakhs and Russians to Talk More About Each Other's Merits. Kazakh National State as Way To Build Civil Society"]

[Text] At its evening session 2 June, the Kazakh parliament wound up the discussion of the Republic of Kazakhstan's draft new Constitution. It was unanimously decided to adopt the document on the first reading and work further on the document in accordance with deputies' comments and remarks and publish it in the mass media for nationwide discussion—after which it will be submitted to the Supreme Soviet session for adoption on second reading. Admittedly it was not made clear which session was meant, so that at the moment it is hard to say what form the nationwide discussion will take and how long it will last.

Nevertheless, there is every reason to believe that Kazakhstan's members of parliament have passed the critical point in the present session at the least cost, and the heated debates which threatened to lead to a full split in parliament on ethnic lines, with unpredictable consequences, ended with mutually acceptable compromises.

The cause of the fierce three-day rift, however, was the article in the draft Constitution which prescribes Kazakh as the official state language, in accordance with the law on the language adopted 2 years earlier. Under this law the Constitution gives Russian the role of the "language of interethnic communication."

The proposals of the Russian-speaking deputies' group to recognize Russian too as a state language provoked a sharp protest from ethnic Kazakh members of parliament. The more arguments one side presented in favor of its proposal, the more the other side closed ranks and refused to compromise. The parliamentary discussion reached such a pitch that President Nazarbayev, chairman of the Constitutional Commission, repeatedly had to call deputies to respect each other's national feelings.

Meanwhile, on the square in front of the parliament house, activists of the nationally oriented "Zholtoqsan" party organized a picket with a clearly marked anti-Russian thrust. The passions raging within the parliament building and on the adjoining square fueled one another, thus creating an admittedly localized but nevertheless real threat to the republic's stability.

Speeches by deputies Marat Auzzov and Sultan Sartayev were very timely and helped to defuse the situation. The former proposed that the draft Constitution include a clause that the languages and cultures of all the peoples inhabiting Kazakhstan are an integral part of the culture of the country, which takes every care over their development. Sartayev's amendment prohibits the restriction of people's rights and freedom through ignorance of the state language. This amendment showed the way to resolve a most urgent and distressing problem for the bulk of the Russian-speaking population: namely, restrictions on the right to employment in various posts and some areas of work. Recently there has been an ever-increasing flow of reports about such cases from local level. There is extensive potential for abuse, too. The program adopted in 1991 bringing Kazakh into active use as the state language and the translation of all official papers into Kazakh has in fact proved extremely forced, and its zealous implementation has created tension between citizens of different nationalities in the republic.

Summing up the results of the discussion of the draft Constitution, President Nazarbayev appealed to Kazakh deputies to explain the significance of the amendments to the draft to people at local level and to say more about the merits of the Russian people who are living alongside the Kazakh people. He urged Russian-speaking fellow deputies to say more about the generosity and tolerance of Kazakhs, who are taking account of the interests of all peoples living on their ancient lands and, by marrying these two approaches, are building a national state with a democratic civil society in which everyone can live happily. In addition, the president pledged that he would personally monitor the implementation of the program introducing bilingualism in the republic and review the timetable for translating official documents into Kazakh, and thus he acted as guarantor of the observance of human rights on this extremely sensitive question.

Thus the readiness to compromise on the part of most members of parliament, backed up by the president's undoubted personal prestige, made it possible to overcome the parliamentary crisis.

Debt to Russia Placed at 14 Billion Rubles*LD0506154292 Moscow POSTFACTUM in English
1423 GMT 5 Jun 92*

["Kazakhstan's State Debt to Russia is 14 Billion Rubles"—POSTFACTUM headline; from the "Domestic Market" section]

[Text] Alma-Ata. This was told to PF [POSTFACTUM] at the National State Bank of Kazakhstan. The bank

leaders are wary of the Central Bank of Russia or its government putting 80 per cent of annual interest on this sum, then Kazakhstan will either have to offer Russia commodities worth this amount or pay a fine.

Parliament Passes Law on Constitutional Court

OW0606012992 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1749 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Parliament of Kazakhstan Friday [5 June] passed laws "On the Constitutional Court" and "On Constitutional Legal Proceedings". After extensive discussions the deputies ruled that Kazakh citizens between the ages of 35 and 60 can be elected to the Constitutional Court. The term in office will be ten years, not life as several deputies proposed.

In an interview with IF [INTERFAX] the leader of the group developing the draft law "On the Constitutional Court" Nikolay Akoyev said that Kazakh "society has not reached the level of democratic understanding of developed nations and is not ready to establish a life term for Constitutional judges."

At the evening session of the Parliament, Chairman Sirikbolsyn Abdildin told deputies that there will be a presentation ceremony Saturday [6 June] to present the Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev with the republic's new flag.

Diplomatic Ties Established With Switzerland

LD0406035192 Alma-Ata Kazakh Radio Network
in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Text] Foreign Minister Tuleutay Suleymenov today received Jean-Pierre Ritter, Swiss ambassador in the Russian Federation at the latter's request. As a result of an exchange of opinions on issues of bilateral relations an accord was reached on developing ties between the Republic of Kazakhstan and Switzerland on the basis of the existing potential, primarily in the sphere of trade and economic cooperation. There was an exchange of letters on establishing diplomatic relations between the two states. The Swiss ambassador expressed a desire to meet the leadership of the Bobek Children's Fund to discuss issues concerning humanitarian and medical aid to the people of East Kazakhstan Oblast.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Morocco

LD0706050792 Alma-Ata Kazakh Radio Network
in Russian 1400 GMT 28 May 92

[Text] A delegation of the Kingdom of Morocco was received on 28 May. It was headed by Abdallatif Filali, minister of state for foreign affairs. There was an exchange of views on matters connected with the development of relations between Kazakhstan and Morocco. It was noted that the two countries have cultural ties and twinned city relations are actively developing between

Alma-Ata and [words indistinct]. The (?new) meetings undoubtedly will serve the further expansion and deepening of bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other areas.

On the outcome of the talks there was an exchange of notes on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Kingdom of Morocco.

Kyrgyzstan

Akayev on Republic's Problems, Russian Exodus

LD0706205692 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1630 GMT 5 Jun 92

[By KYRGYZTAG-TASS correspondent Albert Bogdanov]

[Text] Bishkek, 5 Jun—At a meeting with teachers from the Higher School, Kyrgyz President Askar Akayev stated today that it was easier to declare the sovereignty of Kyrgyzstan than to make it independent. The Republic has limited room to maneuver, and like many of the CIS countries it has found itself in a difficult economic position.

There is no need for us to delude ourselves or to close our eyes to the fact that more and more Russians have been leaving the republic recently, said the president. We are building a rule-of-law state, but it has turned out that the ideas of national rebirth are not in harmony with the rights and interests of ethnic minorities. An unhealthy tendency can be clearly detected in the behavior of some figures in authority who have created this mood among the public.

"I believe deeply in the democratic rebirth of Russia, as I believe in the fact that it will always be our ally and will encourage our national rebirth," the Kyrgyz president emphasized.

Program To End 'Crisis'

LD0706214592 Moscow Mayak Radio Network
in Russian 1000 GMT 6 Jun 92

[Text] A program which will bring Kyrgyzstan out of the economic crisis is being finalized. This was revealed by President Askar Akayev at a meeting with teachers of higher education establishments. The program includes the development of all forms of ownership, the technical modernization of enterprises, and the speeding up of privatization in the Republic. Measures to ensure the priority development of the agrarian section will begin to be implemented in the near future. Akayev also said that the republic's budget deficit currently totals 6 billion rubles.

Turkey Seen as 'Locomotive' for Central Asia

TA3105164092 Ankara TRT Television Network
in Turkish 1600 GMT 31 May 92

[Text] Kyrgyzstan President Askar Akayev has said that Turkey will be the locomotive for all the Central Asian countries.

ANATOLIA reports that Akayev made a statement in Bishkek following a meeting with a group of Turkish and U.S. businessmen. Akayev recalled that Kyrgyzstan is the ancestral home of the Turks. World geography is changing fast, he said, and technology is developing. Kyrgyzstan can solve its current and future problems only with Turkey's help and experience, he said.

Akayev recalled that Turkey was the first country to open an embassy in his country. He pointed out that Turkey has assumed quite a difficult role in the region and that the 21st century will be marked by the Turks.

Akayev then stressed that there is a great potential in the economic relations between his country and Turkey and said that it is the duty of both countries to exploit this potential fully.

Postponement of Currency Introduction Discussed

OW0106221292 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1937 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] In the near time Kyrgyzstan does not intend to introduce its own national currency. "We shall do it only if we are forced", Kyrgyz President declared at a meeting with students in Bishkek on Monday [1 June]. He underlined that until there is no definite mechanism of mutual accounts in the framework of the CIS, the circulation of one's own money or coupons will not save economy.

According to the president, an introduction of the national currency at the present moment would be "an impermissible luxury" and the Ukrainian experience, who spent \$80 million, demonstrated an inefficiency of the action. Akayev is sure that it is necessary to use only a single rouble and to create conditions for its strengthening "to make it a full-weighted monetary unit".

Appealing to the students, Akayev asked them to support the reform of the educational system aimed at bringing up specialists who are able to orient in the market economy and to use the modern technologies and advanced knowledge.

Tajikistan**Nabiyev Completes 'Unsuccessful' Trip to Kulyab**

LD0706215392 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1803 GMT 7 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Galina Gridneva]

[Text] Dushanbe, 7 Jun—Local observers believe that Tajik President Rakhman Nabiyev's trip to Kulyab Oblast, aimed at persuading leaders of local armed formations to agree to voluntarily hand in their weapons, has proved unsuccessful. The president did address a crowded rally of representatives from political parties and movements. In response, Sangak Safarov, former chief of the presidential guard and leader of the united self-defense detachments—he was appointed to this post during the political confrontation in Dushanbe in April and May—stated that "the Kulyab volunteer guards will not hand in their weapons until law and order are restored in the republic." Safarov believes that "a coup d'etat has taken place" in the republic. He reproached the president himself, who, "as guarantor of the republic Constitution, nonetheless signed decrees—under pressure from 'political adventurers'—removing the republic's former vice president, parliamentary speaker, and procurator general from their posts."

Sangak Safarov's opinion was supported by Khaydar Sharipzada, independent qazi [Muslim administrator] of Kulyab Oblast, and Rustam Abdurakhimov, chairman of the local "Oshkhor" sociopolitical movement, both of whom addressed the rally.

The president's reaction is not yet known. In an interview with national television, Rakhman Nabiyev said that one of the main aims of his visit was to familiarize himself with the consequences of the natural disaster which befell the oblast. He avoided commenting on the results of his meeting with representatives of local parties and movements.

Report on Mudslides, Damage

LD0806101592 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 0801 GMT 8 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Galina Gridneva]

[Text] Dushanbe, 8 Jun—Four people have become victims of mudslides that descended last night from the surrounding hills onto residential suburban quarters of the Tajik capital.

Powerful streams of dirt and stones, caused by incessant downpours over recent days, have brought down hundreds of single story residential structures and engulfed dozens of kilometers of main roads with a clay and stone mass, paralyzing public transport and destroying power and telephone lines.

"The destructive disaster also flowed last night across the suburban kishlaks close to Dushanbe and across many rayons of Kulyab and Leninabad Oblasts and Gissarskaya Valley," said Khuseyn Ochilov, deputy chairman of the republican State Commission for Emergency Situations. "As a result, thousands of residential houses and hundreds of administrative and social and cultural buildings have been damaged. Irreparable damage has been caused to agriculture. Tens of thousands of hectares of cotton plants, fodder and vegetable

plants, orchards, and vineyards remain under a layer of dirt and stone, reaching 1.5 meters in some places."

According to Ochilov, groups of rescuers have been working in the disaster areas since yesterday evening getting people out of dangerous spots. Those who have lost their homes are temporarily being accommodated in schools, clubs, administrative buildings, and other public premises. Repair work is going on parallel to this.

The military has come to the aid of Tajiki inhabitants. Khuseyn Ochilov said that preliminary estimates show that the damage from the disaster amounts to hundreds of millions of rubles.

The situation is made worse by the catastrophic republican budget deficit. As a result of the natural disasters in April and May alone, caused by flooding, destructive mudslides, and hail, the material damage exceeded 10 billion rubles. According to the commission's deputy chairman, the republic itself is not in a state to cope with the misfortune that has come upon it. Hope was expressed for aid both from the Commonwealth countries and from the world community.

President Urges People To Support Government

OW0806120692 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1125 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] President Rakhman Nabyev of Tajikistan returned from Dushanbe on Sunday from a 2-day tour of the Leninabad region (the republic's north), hit by the recent mud flows and landslides. In Hudjand, he briefed representatives of towns and districts and deputies of the regional council and Supreme Soviet on the results of his trip. He urged the citizens of Tajikistan to rally around the National Reconciliation Government.

The representatives of the Leninabad Region who spoke at the meeting voiced a number of doubts over the viability of the National Reconciliation Government but unanimously supported the popularly elected President Rakhman Nabyev.

Tajik Opposition Party Stops Surrendering Arms

LD0506153292 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English
1105 GMT 5 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Galina Gridneva]

[Text] Dushanbe, June 5 TASS—Tajik opposition quit to lay down arms as "pro-communist Mafia" is creating new armed units and attacks its supporters, according to a leader of the Islamic Party of Revival of the Central Asian republic.

Davlat Usmon, who is also deputy prime minister of the recently formed government of national reconciliation, told the local "BUSINESS AND POLITICS" weekly on Friday [5 June], that he resolutely stands for disarming

all opposing armed units in the republic, but insists it should be done simultaneously.

After the Tajik president issued a corresponding decree, the Islamic Party of Revival began to immediately disarm its units formed to protect the order during a two-month long rally in downtown Dushanbe. It handed in all armoured vehicles and part of firearms captured during the seizure of the presidential palace. "However, we had to suspend the process as the other side is not ready to follow suit up till now", Usmon said.

Moreover, supporters of the former government began to organise new armed detachments, according to the vice-premier. The "pro-communist Mafia" is most active in the Kulyab region, where it attacks supporters of the opposition and takes them hostage. Negmatullo Inoyatov, a member of the presidium of the local branch of the Islamic Party was tortured to death by them, Usmon said.

He categorically denied similar accusations against his supporters. The opposition denounces violence, and calls for a unity of all Tajiks, for a democratic and civilised republic, Usmon said.

Foreign Minister Stresses Ties With Neighbors

LD0806092992 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1255 GMT 6 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Galina Gridneva]

[Text] Dushanbe, 6 Jun—Tajikistan should have the very best relations with states of the Commonwealth, and first of all with the Russian Federation and with its southern neighbors. Foreign Minister Khudoyberdy Khaliknazarov stated in an interview with the independent TAJIKPRESS weekly today.

He explained that a common economy and history and their "joint life" with all its negative and positive consequences draw them nearer the republics of the former USSR. They are related to Afghanistan and Iran by a common history, culture, languages, tradition, and single religion.

In this connection, our desire to strengthen and develop multilateral cooperation with fraternal states, which in the past was rejected undeservedly by the Soviet totalitarian system in the name of ideological postulates, is quite natural. In the minister's opinion, the first step toward strengthening mutual trust between Tajikistan and Afghanistan would be "the easing of the border regime."

Touching upon Tajikistan's future state system, the minister resolutely rejected the possibility of the construction of an Islamic state in Tajikistan in the near future. "Even if a referendum is held, the supporters of the Islamic idea will not gain more than 40 percent of the votes," he noted. In his opinion, the impossibility of constructing an Islamic republic in Tajikistan is connected to a number of objective and subjective reasons in one way or another: the multinational composition of the population, the absence of real historical conditions

unlike Iran and Afghanistan, and the unwillingness of the majority of Tajiks to live in an Islamic state.

Concluding the interview, the foreign minister stated that "using the experience of Moslem countries, Tajikistan should seek a compromise between the canons of Islam, the laws of the market economy, and the observation of civil rights."

Turkmenistan

Reduction of Military Formations Planned

LD2605221592 Moscow *POSTFACTUM* in English
1623 GMT 26 May 92

[From the "Military News" section]

[Text] Ashkhabad—Turkmenistan plans to cut the number of military formations dislocated on its territory from 110,000 to 28,000 servicemen.

It has also become known from sources close to Turkmenistan Ministry for Defense Issues, that after signing of an appropriate agreement between Turkmenistan and Russia scheduled for early June this year, all military formations dislocated in the republic will receive the status of joint forces of both states. Financing and material and technical supplies will be conducted by way of each country's partial participation. Turkmenistan, in particular, will provide land, supply army projects with electric power, gas and water. Joint forces command by Russian and Turkmenian Defense Ministries is also envisaged. Joint forces should not be drawn into settling the republican internal affairs, guaranteeing only security of Russia and Turkmenistan. Turkmen leadership is planning to sign similar agreements with other CIS member-states in case of necessity.

The 2-year term of service in the Navy has been established by the decree of Turkmenistan President Saparmurat Niyazov of May 25, for the rest servicemen—1.5 years, for soldiers, sergeants and NCO's having diplomas of higher learning—one year. The decree is valid for active service officers called up this spring.

Talks on Military Problems With Russia Noted

LD0506152792 Moscow *POSTFACTUM* in English
0934 GMT 5 Jun 92

[From the "Politics" section]

[Text] Tashkent—Turkmenistan's president: Turkmenistan will sign the documents regulating its relations with Russian Federation only after achieving an agreement on military problems.

The declaration issued by the press-service of Saparmurat Niyazov, Turkmenistan's president, on June 4, further says that there are differences between Russian Federation and the Republic of Turkmenistan on some

items of the military cooperation between the two countries. Turkmenistan's Defense Ministry refused to inform on the matter of Turkmen-Russian differences. According to information received by PF [POST-FACTUM] from well-informed sources, the discords deal with the allied obligations of the sides, and the questions of common command and maintenance of the troops stationed in Turkmenistan: The Turkmen side is going to make Russia participate more actively in financing of these troops and less actively, in the command of them. Besides, Turkmenistan strives to cut their obligations before Russian Federation. On June 8, to continue the talks on military cooperation, Pavel Grachev, defense minister of Russian Federation, will arrive to Ashkhabad

Grachev Heads Russian Delegation

LD0806091392 Moscow *Radio Rossii Network*
in Russian 0700 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Excerpts] The latest round of military talks between Russia and Turkmenistan takes place today in Ashkhabad, ANI New Agency reports. [passage omitted]

The Russian delegation is headed by Army General Pavel Grachev, Russian defense minister. Speaking on Turkmen television last night, the general expanded on his 5 June statement that the Russian Army command does not rule out sending troops to regions where the rights of the Russian-speaking community are being violated. He stressed in particular: We will not take things to the shooting stage. He also noted that there is no threat of this regarding Turkmenistan.

Military Agreement Reached

OW0806145692 Moscow *INTERFAX* in English
1407 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Turkmenistan will build its national armed forces on the basis of the former Union's units located in Turkmenistan, under joint Turkmen-Russian command. A corresponding agreement was reached on June 8 during the working meeting in Ashghabad between the Turkmen government and a Russian military delegation led by defence minister Pavel Grachev. According to the protocol signed during the meeting, the anti-aircraft units and individual air force units located in Turkmenistan will be organic to the Russian Air Force.

Turkmenistan has committed itself to provide subsistence for the military units stationed in its territory and Russia—to finance them and guarantee material and technical support for them.

On the same day, Russian Defence Minister Grachev was received by Turkmen President Saparmurat Niyazov.

Niyazov on Strengthening Relations With Turkey

TA0506144792 Ankara Turkiye Radyolari Network
in Turkish 1400 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] Turkmenistan President Saparmurad Niyazov has said that he wants to strengthen relations with Turkey in all fields. He was speaking to Turkish Radio and Television after meeting a group of Turkish and U.S. businessmen in Ashkhabad. He stressed that relations with Turkey must be diversified in the political, economic, and cultural fields. He pointed out that they want to learn about Turkey's economic structure and that they attach special importance to studying the possibilities of industrial cooperation.

Niyazov said that his meeting with the Turkish businessmen was encouraging for the future. He said: The people of our two countries have the same history, culture, and ideas. This will help accelerate our relations.

Opposition Nominates Presidential Candidate

LD2905180892 Moscow POSTFACTUM in English
1610 GMT 29 May 92

[From the "Politics" section]

[Text] Ashkhabad—The Majlis (supreme body) of the Turkmenistan Popular Movement Agzybirlik nominated its leader Nurberdy Nurmamed as republican presidential candidate. On May 29, head of movement's press service Ak-Mukhammed Velsapar told PF [POST-FACTUM] that the movement is likely to address Turkmenistan's President Saparmurad Niyazov with an appeal to postpone the presidential elections scheduled for June 21 till autumn this year on reasons of an insufficient term for Nurberdy Nurmamed's election campaign. On May 29, Agzybirlik addressed a similar appeal to the Majlis (the supreme legislative body of the republic), as well as a protest against a resolution passed by the republican Majlis on May 18 on granting the Majlis with a sole right for nomination of presidential candidates. According to Velsapar, Nurberdy Nurmamed designed a clear-cut program for democratization of the internal political life of the republic and a radical transfer of the national economy to market relations. Beginning early 1991, engineer Nurmamed—one of the founders of the opposition movement—is primarily engaged in political activities. According to movement activists, the movement is on the rise at present.

Armenia

Istanbul Paper Interviews Ter-Petrosyan

NC0506135092 Istanbul CUMHURIYET
in Turkish 4 Jun 92 pp 1, 17

[“Exclusive” interview with President Levon Ter-Petrosyan by CUMHURIYET correspondent Sinan Gokcen in Yerevan; date not given]

[Text] [Gokcen] How do you see the future of the Karabakh dispute?

[Ter-Petrosyan] Nations have the right to self-determination. Nagorno-Karabakh has exercised this right and declared its independence.

Our basic approach to the Karabakh problem is based on the concept of respect for the rights of the region's peoples, but Azerbaijan and the CIS are reluctant to guarantee respect for the rights of the Karabakh people. This guarantee is the Karabakh people's right, considering the effort they make to maintain their physical existence. These are basic rights. In view of this, the concept of self-defense is the only guarantee for the security of the people in Karabakh. We know that to defend means war, which no side wants. The security that is established through self-defense must be consolidated by other forms of guarantees—international ones. Azerbaijan is reluctant to provide these guarantees.

Two-Stage Settlement

We see the Karabakh problem being settled in two stages. First, there must be security for the Armenian population in Karabakh, which can only be achieved through an “international peacekeeping force.” Second, a platform must be established to consider the legal arrangements, within the CSCE framework and on which Karabakh's elected officials must be represented. This platform must debate Karabakh's status. It must also debate several problems, including issues relating to refugees, compensation, and lifting the embargo on land and rail transport.

Armenia will agree with all the decisions this platform adopts, decisions which will also satisfy the Karabakh administration.

There was a basic mistake in all the mediation initiatives on Karabakh until now; that of the priority given to Karabakh's legal status. I believe the order of factors relating to the Karabakh dispute must be changed. First, security must be established, followed by the imposition of a cease-fire and lifting of the blockade. The legal problems can be solved through diplomatic talks once all this is done. This is our basic principle.

Union With Turkey

[Gokcen] You mentioned self-determination. How would you react if the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic [NAR] Supreme Assembly decided to unite with Turkey?

[Ter-Petrosyan] We respect peoples' right to self-determination, so we would respect the NAR people's decision. We must consider the NAR's status, which is based on a quadripartite agreement. Russia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Turkey are parties to the 1921 Kars and Moscow Agreements which created NAR's status. A new agreement among the four countries will be required to change it. This status cannot be changed by any country unilaterally.

[Gokcen] Is there not a discrepancy? You said it is up to the Karabakh people to decide what they want to do. You said a quadripartite agreement on the NAR is required to change its status. Karabakh's status is also based on multisided agreements, so is it not true that a similar agreement will also be required to change Karabakh's status?

[Ter-Petrosyan] I have said we respect the right of the NAR's people to self-determination. Even if Turkey and Armenia agree on the NAR's union with Turkey, two other countries must also approve it.

[Gokcen] So, can a solution be found to the Karabakh dispute without Azerbaijan's approval?

[Ter-Petrosyan] No, that is impossible. Implementing a solution without Azerbaijan's approval is impossible.

[Gokcen] Azerbaijan Popular Front leader Ebulfez Elchibey, the strongest runner in the presidential election, has disclosed there will be more attention to the Karabakh dispute after the presidential elections. Do you believe this means the clashes will intensify?

[Ter-Petrosyan] Elchibey himself can reply to this question, but I want to say that war is destructive for Armenia and Azerbaijan. Any party prepared to find a peaceful solution to the Karabakh dispute and establish peace with Armenia will have a better chance of coming to power in Azerbaijan.

It must be considered that a difference exists between pre-election disclosures and declarations and the work carried out after elections. I also believe that Elchibey's disclosure was made under pressure. I am certain he will be more realistic when he comes to power.

A Double Corridor

[Gokcen] What is your opinion on a corridor between Azerbaijan and the NAR in return for one between Armenia and Karabakh?

[Ter-Petrosyan] The NAR and Karabakh are different. Karabakh is surrounded on all sides and isolated from the rest of the world. The NAR has borders with Turkey

and Iran and has never been blockaded by Armenia. If the NAR is blockaded, it is by Azerbaijan. If Azerbaijan lifts its embargo against Armenia, the doors of the NAR will also be opened. When the trains arrive in Armenia, they will proceed to the NAR. If peace is established in Karabakh, there will be no need for a corridor. I recall that problems also exist between the Yerevan and Baku administrations.

[Gokcen] Does Armenia have a land claim against the NAR?

[Ter-Petrosyan] Armenia has no land claim against the NAR. Armenia has never considered aggression against the NAR; both sides are mutually responsible for the occasional friction on their border.

[Gokcen] Can you comment on Marshal Shaposhnikov's warning that a third country intervening in the crisis may start World War III?

[Ter-Petrosyan] The CIS border units are responsible for defending the former Soviet borders. The CIS is responsible for defending these borders, according to agreements.

[Gokcen] How do you assess Turkey's policy on the Caucasus and Central Asia?

[Ter-Petrosyan] We will be happy if Turkey does not pursue ideological objectives in Central Asia and the Caucasus region and moves to adopt a policy based on cultural, scientific, and economic cooperation. Armenia will be happy to participate in such cooperation. We believe it would be very fruitful.

[Gokcen] What did you mean by ideological objectives?

[Ter-Petrosyan] What I mean is the pan-Turkic ideology and the wish to fill the political vacuum in the region.

Turkish-Armenian Relations

[Gokcen] Can you explain your views on normalizing relations between Turkey and Armenia?

[Ter-Petrosyan] We replied to a similar question a long time ago. You must consider the Armenian people's psychology and mentality during the past 70 years. The Armenian generations in diaspora and in Armenia have been brought up with anti-Turkish sentiments. This was also encouraged by the former Soviet administration because Soviet officials wanted Armenia to be isolated from Turkey and to stay strongly attached to the Soviet system. The Soviet regime fanned and deepened hostility against the Turks in the Armenian community.

The democratic forces surmounted this psychological obstruction shortly after coming to power in Armenia. This was a serious risk, but it was taken. I am happy to note that the Armenians in diaspora and our people in Armenia have responded to our policy with understanding.

Our policy on security is based on the view that good-neighborly relations will provide the security that Armenia needs. Let me sincerely say that Armenia wants

to view Turkey as a friendly partner [ortak] country. We are two neighbors, so it will be beneficial to cooperate economically and politically. Had diplomatic relations been established between Turkey and Armenia and had relations been normalized between the two, the Karabakh dispute would have been at a different level and peace would have been established in the region. I believe it is not too late. I also believe that finding a peaceful solution to the Karabakh dispute and, in a broader sense, establishing peace in the region depends on normalizing relations between Turkey and Armenia.

I am addressing a letter to Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel on this issue. The Armenian deputy prime minister will deliver it to him when he flies to Izmir on 4 June.

[Gokcen] Will your letter include a substantial demand?

[Ter-Petrosyan] It will not include a demand; it will only inform Prime Minister Demirel that we are prepared to establish diplomatic cooperation with Turkey.

[Gokcen] The diaspora Armenians, particularly in the United States and France, are reportedly opposed to rapprochement between Turkey and Armenia because they believe that will lessen the attention focused on Armenian genocide.

[Ter-Petrosyan] Armenia's policy is established and is being implemented by the lawfully elected officials and the Armenian people here in Yerevan. I wish to make this known first.

Nevertheless, there is some truth in what you have said. Political differences and problems exist between Turkey and Armenia. In essence, the differences are linked with the assessment of incidents in 1915, but I do not believe this will obstruct favorable relations being established between Armenia and Turkey. We can establish economic, trade, and cultural relations and I believe our cooperation will help us to resolve our political differences. I also believe that as the fruits of our cooperation become apparent, opposition to Armenia's relations with Turkey will weaken.

[Gokcen] Claims have been put forward that Armenia will become the equivalent in the Caucasus of Israel's position in the Middle East.

[Ter-Petrosyan] I do not believe these claims are serious. They are made for propaganda purposes. None of the disclosures by Armenian Government officials contains any speculation on the Christianity factor, a factor we ignore.

I wish to disclose officially that Armenia will spare no effort to prevent the problem in the region from becoming a religious clash; nor will it spare any effort to avoid becoming the venue of a clash between Christians and Muslims.

Adviser Comments on Giving Up Karabakh Land*OW0506183092 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1814 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature; prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] "We have no right to consider giving up even a patch of land in Karabakh after we have lost the flower of our youth in the terrible 4-year-long war", said Vagan Shirkhanyan, adviser to President Levon Ter-Petrosyan and head of Special Programmes Department, in an interview with the newspaper "Republic Armenia". The vital need, in his opinion, is to strengthen the defence positions". He expressed hope that "the pearl of Karabakh - the city of Shusha - should be eventually restored" (that city used to be the stronghold of the Azeri community in the region prior to capture by Armenian armed units. By the latest count, not one Azeri is left there now - IF [INTERFAX]).

According to Shirkhanyan, his department has requested the city development centre ARMGOSPROJECT to produce a long-term project for the whole Karabakh including the restoration of Shusha razed to the ground by artillery bombardment.

The presidential adviser stressed that blazing a road through Goris-Lachin-Stepanakert "vital for Artsakh" (the Armenian name for Karabakh) "has brought about a new military-political situation requiring drawing and implementing new programmes". Next, finds Shirkhanyan, efforts are needed to revive the economy, particularly agriculture, and the social structure of Karabakh, to return all refugees and emigrants deported by the Soviet Army, and on the other hand, to provide reliable defence since "the war isn't over", as he put it.

Ter-Petrosyan, Georgia's Shevardnadze Meet*LD0506125792 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English
1145 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Tigran Liloyan for TASS]

[Text] Yerevan June 5 TASS—Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrosyan and Chairman of the Georgian State Council Eduard Shevardnadze joined in the Armenian city of Stepanavan on Friday [5 June] to discuss bilateral relations and problems of providing normal transit of cargoes through Georgia to Armenia. All deliveries to Armenia are at present carried out along a railway coming from Georgia.

The meeting, which is also attended by Armenian Prime Minister Gagik Arutyunyan and his Georgian counterpart Tengiz Sigua, is taking place behind closed doors. However, TASS learned by telephone from the press service of the Armenian president, that the leaders of the two Transcaucasian republics will also seek for peaceful ways of

settling the Karabakh crisis and it is not excluded that Georgia will advance a "peaceful mediatory initiative."

Shevardnadze To Mediate Conflict*OW0606140092 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1333 GMT 6 Jun 92*

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] At a meeting in the northern Armenian city Stepanavan Friday [5 June], Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrosyan and Chairman of the Georgian State Council Eduard Shevardnadze agreed to begin preparing a treaty on friendship and cooperation. Both leaders said they insist that all disputes be settled peacefully.

Due to the situation surrounding the stoppage of gas shipments to Georgia and Armenia from the north (from North Ossetia—IF [INTERFAX]), Shevardnadze and Ter-Petrosyan stated their readiness to hold quadrilateral talks between Georgia, Armenia, Russia, and North Ossetia.

The Armenian President offered to help end the conflict in Tskhinvali where Georgians and Ossetians are clashing. In turn, the Chairman of the Georgian State Council said he is willing to mediate at talks to end the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh.

The Foreign Ministers of both nations were directed to sign documents establishing diplomatic relations between Armenia and Georgia as soon as possible. Shevardnadze and Ter-Petrosyan agreed to meet on a regular basis and to expand the number of participants in summit meetings to widen the consultation mechanism over the entire region.

President Sends Message to Turkey About Ties*LD0606092592 Moscow Radio Rossii Network
in Russian 0500 GMT 6 Jun 92*

[Text] Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrosyan has sent a message to Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel. In it he noted that the establishment of diplomatic relations between Armenia and Turkey will make it easier to exchange information and solve problems that arise. According to NEGA, the letter was prompted by Turkey's pro-Azerbaijani assessment of the latest events in Nagorno-Karabakh and on the border between Armenia and Nakhichevan. In the letter Levon Ter-Petrosyan also sets out his views on settling the Nagorno-Karabakh problem.

[Moscow ITAR-TASS in Russian at 1048 GMT on 6 June, in a similar report, adds that according to the Armenian presidential spokesman, "the message stresses that Armenia has no territorial claims to either Azerbaijan or Nakhichevan."]

Ter-Petrosyan Departs for Latin American Tour
*LD0706201192 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1830 GMT 7 Jun 92*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Tigran Liloyan]

[Excerpt] Yerevan, 7 Jun—Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrosyan left for a tour of Latin American countries tonight. He will visit Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil. [passage omitted]

Parliament on Nagorno-Karabakh Recognition
*OW0606005192 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1748 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Armenian Supreme Council is still divided over whether to recognize the independence of Nagorno-Karabakh or not, chairman of the Armenian parliamentary commission on foreign relations David Vardanyan told IF [INTERFAX]. He also noted that some circles in the government believe it is possible to leave Nagorno-Karabakh as part of Azerbaijan in exchange for certain guarantees confirmed by such international structures as the CSCE.

However, in the opinion of Vardanyan, Armenia should recognize the independence of Nagorno-Karabakh. He thinks that in this connection it is very important to organize a meeting of Armenian and Nagorno-Karabakh deputies on this issue.

Nagorno-Karabakh Postpones Parliament Election
*LD0606114592 Moscow Russian Television Network
in Russian 1000 GMT 6 Jun 92*

[Text] The Nagorno-Karabakh Supreme Soviet has decided to postpone the election of chairman of the Nagorno-Karabakh Supreme Soviet until elections are held to fill vacant deputies' places. This decision was made after three unsuccessful attempts to elect a leader for Nagorno-Karabakh's supreme body of state power. On 12 July by-elections will be held in those districts where there are no deputies. At present there are 62 elected members.

Supreme Soviet Adjourns

*LD0706164292 Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino
Television First Program Network in Russian 1445 GMT
7 Jun 92*

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The Nagorno-Karabakh Republic Supreme Soviet halted work today until 17 June. According to the Lur news center, shelling of Mardakert and Shaumyanovsk rayons continued during last night and throughout the day. One person has been killed; there are wounded. Telephone and telegraph lines, including international,

were restored today between Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh, after a six-month break.

Azerbaijan

Presidential Candidates Hold News Conference
*TA0606181792 Ankara TRT Television Network
in Turkish 1700 GMT 6 Jun 92*

[Report by Ertugrul Bulent Danaci from Baku]

[Text] Speaking at a news conference relayed live by Azerbaijan television on Friday, 5 June, candidates in the presidential elections to be held in Azerbaijan tomorrow expressed their joint commitment to a new Azerbaijan based on a secular, democratic system and a market economy. Azerbaijan People's Front [APF] leader Ebulfaz Elchibey did not participate in the news conference.

A significant development during the news conference took place when First Deputy Parliament Speaker Tamerlan Karayev, a presidential hopeful, declared his withdrawal from the race in favor of Elchibey and left the meeting.

Correspondents dissatisfied with the news conference asked why Elchibey had not attended. During a news conference today, Elchibey replied to this question. He told about 200 local and foreign reporters that he was absent yesterday because he was attending a meeting of the National Defense Council and that he opposed the way these news conferences are organized.

Pointing out that stability and peace are needed to save Azerbaijan from the conflict it is going through, Elchibey called on journalists as well as politicians to refrain from adopting stands that can undermine this development.

In response to the question of his plans for the future if he is elected president, the APF leader said that he will exert efforts to ensure democracy, the prevalence of the law, human rights, and the freedom of business enterprises.

Replying to the allegation that in the wake of the incidents of 14 May the APF has seized power and is using it to its own advantage, Elchibey said that out of the 5,500 ranking officials in Azerbaijan, only 50 are APF members.

In reply to a question by the Iranian television correspondent, Elchibey remarked that the Armenian lobby in Iran is very effective, adding that he has documents in his possession proving that Iran sent money and weapons to Armenia. Recalling that the massacre in Khodzaly occurred during the Iranian mediation efforts and Shusha and Lachin also fell into Armenian hands at that time, Elchibey declared that for that reason they can no longer trust Iran.

Reviewing the security situation in the area, Elchibey called for an agreement among Azerbaijan, the United States, NATO, and Turkey.

As it is known, some 4 million voters will go to the polls tomorrow for the first democratic election to be held with more than one candidate running for the presidency.

Trust in Iran 'Shattered'

OW0706132592 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1245 GMT 7 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] On Saturday [6 June], Ebulfez Elchibey, the most prospective candidate to the post of Azeri president, gave a press conference during which he formulated his concept of leading his republic out of the political and economic crisis.

The Popular Front's candidate, Elchibey stated that "the Armenian-Azeri disagreements and the Karabakh crisis can only be settled by making political, diplomatic and economic, not military, efforts. [no closing quotes as received]

Speaking about Azerbaijan's foreign policy priorities, Elchibey said he favored "balanced relations with Turkey, Iran and Russia". He laid special emphasis on relations with Tehran, saying that the Popular Front's trust in Iran's policies has been shattered. He said that Iran's mediation coincided with the tragedy in Khodzhal and with the loss of Shusha and Lachin. He also accused Tehran of pursuing a discriminatory policy in solution to Iran's Azeri population. Elchibey said that the ruling quarters in Tehran were dissatisfied with the Popular Front's coming to power. He also warned that the Iranian media were spreading rumors about the Popular Front and its leader being "agents of world Zionism".

He said that the best foreign policy for Azerbaijan would be military neutrality and the renunciation of the production, location and utilization of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

Opposes CIS Membership

TA0506172192 Ankara ANATOLIA in English
1550 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] Baku, June 5 (AA)—The former Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan in Transcaucasia will hold its first free presidential election on Sunday [7 June] with over four million Azeris expected to vote.

Six candidates are running as candidates, but observers say Ebulfez Elchibey, leader of the powerful Popular Front, is the likely winner.

If Elchibey wins, he is likely to lead the country out of the Commonwealth of Independent States and closer towards Turkey.

"Azerbaijan and Turkey have special ethnic relations. Our peoples are close in language, culture, mentality. Of course, Turkey will enjoy pride of place in Azerbaijan's foreign policy," Elchibey was quoted as saying on Friday [5 June].

"We will support economic relations with Russia, but we are against Azerbaijan joining the CIS," he added.

Sunday's election follows a string of Azeri military setbacks this year which left its enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh completely in Armenian hands and forced Azerbaijan's President Mutalibov to resign.

Elchibey's main rival for the post of president, National Independence Party leader Itibar Mamedov, dropped out of the race last week.

Now his main challengers are first deputy parliament speaker Tamerlan Karayev, former parliament speaker Yakub Mamedov and Justice Minister Ilyas Ismailov.

One of the candidates must receive a majority of the popular vote on Sunday to be elected the president. If no one obtains an outright majority, a second leg is to be held two weeks later between the two candidates with the highest votes in Sunday's poll.

APF's Elchibey Profiled; Elections Viewed

OW0506203492 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1813 GMT 5 Jun 92

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature; prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Not only his birthday, but also a victory in the presidential election will be celebrated by Ebulfez Elchibey on June 7, as all the experts and observers in Baku unanimously predict. With all his many rivals on the ballot, no one expects, however, a second round of voting for the final triumph of the Azerbaijani People's Front's [APF] leader.

His election platform includes a speedy achievement of full political independence and a democratic system guaranteeing the basic political and economic rights, also laying down the foundation for an open market economy.

Elchibey has pledged, besides, to do his best for creating and keeping up a climate of trust and accord in the multinational society of Azerbaijan. He stresses in his programme, therefore, that all citizens irrespective of their ethnic or religious affiliation should have equal rights and opportunities to keep and develop their ethnic identity. It's recognized that the republic situated as it is between Asia and Europe, should participate in the process - new in Asia and far advanced in Europe - of peaceful cooperation and upkeep of international security.

IF [INTERFAX] note: A. Elchibey (Aliyev) was born in 1938 in the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic. Graduated from Azerbaijan State University in Oriental Studies. From 1963 to 1964 worked as an interpreter in Egypt. Later became a college lecturer, politically active among the faculty and undergraduates which resulted in his arrest by the KGB in 1975 and conviction for "anti-Soviet activities". Released in 1977, he worked at the Manuscripts Study Institute of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences. The founding conference of the Azerbaijani People's Front elected him its chairman in 1989, and confirmed him in that post at its 1991 congress. On 9 April 1992 the Front's Majlis nominated him for the republic's presidency. A. Elchibey is married, with a son and a daughter.

Some experts point out that Elchibey's imminent success in the election is partly due to one of his rivals - erstwhile speaker of parliament Yakub Mamedov. As acting President after Mutalibov's demise last March, Mamedov convinced parliament it was necessary to hold a new presidential election June 7. The decision to that effect was passed March 25 in face of stiff resistance of the People's Front members in the Supreme Soviet.

Today Mamedov has reversed his attitude to condemn the election as untimely in such a tense political situation (that's what he said in his address on the republic's television on Wednesday [3 June]).

Still, he refused to withdraw his candidature, which was taken by many observers as inconsistent. According to public opinion polls held before May 14 (when parliament ruled to restore the presidency of Ayez Mutalibov) Mamedov rated 3rd or 4th among the presidential candidates. By now his popularity has somewhat flagged: the papers published by the People's Front and by the National Independence Party have disclosed his role in the events of May 14-15. They allege his involvement in Mutalibov's "unconstitutional putsch", as they describe those developments in the corridors of power.

Further on Profile

LD0506201892 Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino
Television First Program Network in Russian 1700 GMT
5 Jun 92

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The course of events in Karabakh is being observed without any great enthusiasm in Baku, but any reaction will come only after the presidential elections in Azerbaijan which are due to take place this Sunday, 7 June.

[I. Balakhanov, report over video] There are many candidates, but the undisputed frontrunner is Ebulfez Elchibey, the chairman of the country's People's Front. His major opponent was a supporter of a policy of force, the radical Etibar Mamedov who left the People's Front to set up the National Independence Party. He withdrew from the race several days ago. According to an opinion poll, 60 percent of voters will vote for Ebulfez Elchibey.

In accordance with all opponents of any form of dictatorship Elchibey sets against his nationalist opponents the idea of the equality of all nations. In his foreign policy, the future president intends to orientate himself, for the most part, toward Turkey. He advocates the maintenance of economic relations with Russia, but opposes membership of any form of political union, in particular, of the CIS.

The leader of the People's Front sees the resolution of the Karabakh problem lying in the granting of cultural autonomy to the Armenians in Karabakh. The issue of returning to the 1988 status quo in this region could be considered if corresponding conditions are offered to the 200,000 Azerbaijanis driven out of Armenia.

The leader of the People's Front views the current situation as aggression on the part of a neighboring state occupying part of Azerbaijani territory. The Front leadership intends to appeal to the world community to help find a peaceful settlement of the problem. The Front supports finding a peaceful way, however, in the view of its leaders, this depends entirely on the stance of Armenia which is not letting up in its military actions against Azerbaijan. It is the conviction of supporters of the People's Front that only legitimate authority can help the country to find a way out of the crisis.

Elections Begin; Elchibey Predicted Winner

LD0706101992 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 0945 GMT 7 Jun 92

[By AZERINFORM correspondent Gekchekhanum Tagiyeva and Sabir Mirzoyev for TASS]

[Text] Baku, 7 Jun—Presidential elections in Azerbaijan started at 0700 today. According to local and foreign observers, asked by AZERINFORM correspondents, the population of Baku and the republic's rayons are actively participating in the voting from the first hours of the opening of polling stations.

In observers' opinions, based on opinion poll results, a likely candidate for victory in the elections is Ebulfez Elchibey, 54, chairman of the People's Front of Azerbaijan.

Electoral Commission Head Comments

LD0706141292 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1125 GMT 7 Jun 92

[By AZERINFORM-TASS correspondent Sabir Mirzoyev]

[Text] Baku, 7 Jun—According to the Central Electoral Commission for the Azerbaijani presidential elections, by 1230 today the voter turnout throughout the republic stood at 42 percent. The chairman of the commission, Dzhabar Veliyev, told AZERINFORM that there had been no reports to the commission by that time from local or foreign observers of any voting irregularities.

[Moscow INTERFAX in English at 1508 GMT on 7 June, in a similar report, adds the following: "Veliyev

noted that the Central Electoral Commission had received a number of complaints about violations of the election law. All of them will be considered according to the official procedure, he said.

["He also said that foreign observers agreed that on the whole the election was objective."]

According to the Central Electoral Commission, more than 50 percent of voters in the combat zones along the Armenian-Azerbaijani border had turned out by 1230. The turnout is similarly high in the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic. By midday 86,000 of the 170,000 eligible to vote had done so. The commission members conclude from these figures that the republic's presidential elections will be valid. Provisional results will be out by midday tomorrow, and the final outcome made public, in accordance with the law, within 10 days.

Popular Front Chairman Ebulfez Elchibey, who according to opinion polls is one of the favorites to win, has confessed that he did not vote for himself.

He said: "As far as I am concerned there is no Nagorno-Karabakh problem; rather, there is the fact of Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan." While not rejecting the possibility of deploying NATO troops in the conflict zone, Elchibey did say that they could only be stationed on the border between Armenia and Azerbaijan. Regarding the Nagorno-Karabakh problem, a solution for this can only be multifaceted, with the involvement of international organizations.

The Popular Front chairman stressed that his first moves in office, if elected, will involve alterations to Azerbaijan's foreign policy and will be aimed at establishing closer links between the republic and foreign countries.

Results Promised By 17 Jun

NC0706202092 *Baku Radio Baku Network in Azeri*
1958 GMT 7 Jun 92

[Text] Dear listeners, we draw your attention to the following announcement. Presidential elections were held in Azerbaijan today. According to the Central Election Committee, the elections [words indistinct]. Initial reports at 2000 [1600 GMT] indicate that 73 percent of the electorate participated in the elections. In accordance with the law, the Central Election Committee will announce the final and exact results within 10 days.

Preliminary Results Noted

LD0806090792 *Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino*
Television First Program Network in Russian 0500 GMT
8 Jun 92

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] In news from Azerbaijan, where presidential elections were held yesterday, preliminary reports indicate that Ebulfez Elchibey, chairman of the People's Front, has amassed the necessary number of votes. More than

60 percent of the electorate voted for him, ASSA-IRADA News Agency reports, citing Mekhman Gusseyinov, secretary of the People's Front Executive Committee.

Georgia

Shevardnadze, Kitovani 'Differences' Deepen

LD0806152792 *Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino*
Television First Program Network in Russian 1400 GMT
8 Jun 92

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] According to the Russian Information Agency, in a telephone conversation with the leadership of North Ossetia Shevardnadze, chairman of the Georgian State Council, virtually confirmed today that he has no control over the situation and that differences between him and Kitovani, commander of the national guards, over the Ossetian problem have deepened.

Shevardnadze, Ukraine's Kravchuk Discuss Ties

OW0706160192 *Moscow INTERFAX in English*
1508 GMT 7 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] On Saturday [6 June], Head of the Georgian State Council Eduard Shevardnadze and Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk had a telephone conversation on various aspects of broadening bilateral relations. The Georgian State Council's press center reports that according to the two parties' agreement, the Ukrainian president's special envoys will arrive in Tbilisi on June 10 to draft proposals on broadening Ukrainian-Georgian economic and cultural contacts.

Shevardnadze Stresses Goal of Democratization

LD0706013892 *Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino*
Television First Program Network in Russian 1905 GMT
6 Jun 92

[Interview with State Council Chairman Eduard Shevardnadze by Vladimir Molchanov; place and date not given; from the "Before and After Midnight" program—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Molchanov] What is your assessment of the legacy left by Zviad Gamsakhurdia, and if you were to meet now what would you say to him?

[Shevardnadze] I usually avoid this subject; I don't want to talk about Zviad. There are more important and serious things that we now have to think about. Our survival, our salvation is at stake. We're in the deepest of crises, there's a sense of impending catastrophe.

[Molchanov] You really do sense a catastrophe?

[Shevardnadze] Yes, mainly economic.

[Molchanov] Eduard Amvrosyevich, you didn't want to talk about Gamsakhurdia, but I can't help asking you this. He was elected president by the people, but he had many enemies. After that the same people invited you to Georgia, and you too have many enemies. Do you feel that there is any moral problem concerning the way you replaced Gamsakhurdia?

[Shevardnadze] No, I don't, because now perhaps the most outstanding task, the supreme goal is to extricate this country from its crisis, from its grave condition and help the people. In comparison everything else...[changes thought] there is of course some psychological discomfort, and all the rest of it; but I think that when a man is faced with such a great goal, when it's about the salvation of his country, of his nation, of the people that live here, then I think that everything else is secondary.

[Molchanov] Unless I'm mistaken, Georgia has already been recognized by over 70 states. But many people tend to link this recognition to your name, to your international prestige.

[Shevardnadze] There is probably something in that. Probably. But without false modesty I have to say that, without that, it's difficult to say this, but it probably does help. The main thing is, and this is elementary logic, having been Soviet foreign minister I'm now back here, and my intentions are well known. They concern democratization, and my friends had faith that I wouldn't be involved in creating any other kind of society. I shall be aspiring only to the formation of a democratic state and society. They had faith in this, and I'm very grateful to everyone in the world, my friends and counterparts, partners. [passage omitted]

Army's Strength To Grow to 20,000 Soldiers

OW0706160492 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1508 GMT 7 Jun 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] About 2,000 men have been called up to the Georgian armed forces, Chief of the Georgian Defence Ministry's Personnel Department Tornike Papava informed IF [INTERFAX]. He said that after the second round of recruitment, which will begin on June 10, the strength of the army will be brought to 20,000 men, 2,000 of them officers.

Papava said that privates will be paid up to 300 roubles monthly and officers - at least 3,000 roubles. According to the State Council's decision, military service will last for 12 months, although this time is not enough to master the military profession, said Papava. He therefore said that the term of service may be reconsidered, noting that Georgia has no law on military service and that recruitment is still based on a temporary procedure.

Georgia has offered the about 2,000 Georgian officers serving in Russia to join the republican army, he said.

Military units are expected to be located in Tbilisi, Akhaltsikhe, Gori, Kutaisi, Sukhumi, Batumi and Lagodekhi. Papava believes that their first-priority task will be the guarding of the borders, because soon Georgia will border on 5 or 6 countries.

The Georgian army is ready to cooperate with the Russian troops in rebuffing external aggression, said Tornike Papava.

Armed Forces Concentrate Around Tskhinvali

Areas Under 'Sustained Fire'

LD0606112392 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1010 GMT 6 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Valeriy Shanayev]

[Text] Vladikavkaz, 6 Jun—Sustained firing of Tskhinvali and surrounding Ossetian villages started at 1245. This alarming report from the Supreme Soviet of the South Ossetian Republic has just been received from Tskhinvali through government communication channels. Militants are widely using large caliber machine guns, mortars, guns, and "Alazan" rocket launchers. Several people with gunshot wounds have been admitted to the republic's hospital.

A concentration of armed formations has been observed at the outskirts of the Georgian villages of Nikozi, Tamarasheni, Ergneti, and Mevgrekisi. The local population fears that this sustained fire is a reply to the economic blockade of Georgia by North Ossetia.

Clashes Continue

LD0706103592 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 0825 GMT 7 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Valeriy Shanayev]

[Text] Vladikavkaz, 7 Jun—Armed clashes between the confronting parties continue in South Ossetia. According to the information of the Supreme Soviet of the South Ossetian Republic and the Security Ministry of North Ossetia, there were fierce combat operations last night in the Tskhinvali zone between Georgian formations and detachments of the Ossetian guard. Tskhinvali and neighboring Ossetian populated localities were fired on from large caliber machine guns, artillery guns, and "Grad" launchers from the outskirts of Georgian villages. A battle at the outskirts of the Ossetian villages of Pris and Dmenis, which have important strategic positions, was particularly unrelenting. Georgian formations, supported by tanks, undertook several unlucky attempts to seize these populated localities. According to preliminary data, 10 inhabitants of Tskhinvali were killed and more than 20 were admitted to the Republic's hospital with serious wounds. Dozens of houses were destroyed or burned down.

The government of North Ossetia has sent several buses to Tskhinvali to bring children and families of servicemen of units which are being withdrawn from South Ossetia out of the zone of hostilities.

Defense Council Meets

LD0706182392 Moscow Programma Radio Odin Network in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Jun 92

[Text] The fragile equilibrium in South Ossetia has been destroyed; there were fierce military actions in the Tskhinvali area last night. The situation in the region was examined at a session of the North Ossetian Defense Council today. (Chochiyev), deputy chairman of the South Ossetian Supreme Soviet, reported that eight people have died and 13 have been wounded in the last two days alone. The Defense Council decided to hold a joint session tomorrow of the Presidia of the Supreme Soviets of South and North Ossetia to draw up a plan of concerted defense actions against Georgian irregulars, the RIA agency reports.

Shelling Called 'Undeclared War'

LD0806090392 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 0300 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Text] According to an EKSPRESS KHRONIKA report, a number of Georgian villages in Ossetia were shelled from the direction of Tskhinvali. A member of the Georgian National Guard has been killed. Speaking on republican television, Georgian State Council member Tengiz Kitovani described the shelling of the Georgian villages as undeclared war.

On 7 June Georgian State Council member Valerian Advadze, who is the chairman of the committee on state property management, returned to Tbilisi from Moscow where he met with Aleksandr Rutskoy. Speaking on republican television, Advadze said that Rutskoy promised to render assistance in lifting the power blockade being carried out by North Ossetia.

10 Killed, 40 Wounded in Tskhinvali

LD0806112492 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0710 GMT 8 Jun 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Valeriy Shanayev]

[Text] Vladikavkaz, 8 Jun.—Pitched battles are under way between Ossetian guards and Georgian units on the approaches to Tskhinvali. According to the South Ossetian Supreme Soviet and North Ossetian Security Ministry, last night the Georgians used tanks and armored support to cut off all highways to Tskhinvali. They were able to seize the Ossetian village of Pris. This morning fire was aimed from here directly at residential parts of Tskhinvali and surrounding Ossetian villages. During the bombardment, heavy machine guns, mortars, heavy artillery, and Alazan and Grad rocket launchers were used. According to preliminary reports, among the city's defenders 10 have been killed and over 40 wounded. Local residents fear that the Georgians will soon attempt to storm the city.

Sources close to the North Ossetian Supreme Soviet report that the presidiums of the Supreme Soviets of North Ossetian and South Ossetia are planning to hold a joint session this afternoon in Vladikavkaz. The two republics' leaders intend to discuss the current situation in Tskhinvali.

Estonia

Minister Notes Agreements Reached With Russia

LD0706051992 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network
in Estonian 1700 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Interview with Minister of State Uno Veering by correspondent Juhan Virkus in Tallinn on 4 June—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] We will begin with the most important item from today's meeting at Lohusalu [between Estonian and Russian delegations]. Here is correspondent Juhan Virkus.

[Virkus] Three serious working days are now behind you. Uno Veering, head of the Estonian delegation and minister of state: You got down to specific agreements. What are they?

[Veering] We managed to initial three interstate agreements: a consular convention; a transport agreement between the two states; and an agreement on mutual legal aid.

[Virkus] We heard at a news conference that there are quite a number of documents waiting to be initialed and to take in effect.

[Veering] We could name, for example, a customs agreement. We would also like to get as far as to initial a resettlement agreement at our next meeting. There are some others as well.

[Virkus] But no agreement was reached on the main issue, on deadlines for Russian troop withdrawal. The Estonian side had to issue a serious statement. [passage omitted]

[Veering] I would like to set something straight here: Our talks were not halted; they were temporarily suspended in order to seek solutions at a different level. Should a decision be made, either by the political leadership or from public pressure, the Estonian side will definitely be ready to continue talks on troop withdrawal in order to speed up this process. [passage omitted]

Supreme Council Speaker Sums Up Session Results

LD0706050192 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network
in Estonian 1700 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Interview with Supreme Council Speaker Ulo Nugis by correspondent Feliks Kaasik in Tallinn; date not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Kaasik] The 75th session of the Estonian Supreme Council has now ended. I have asked Ulo Nugis, speaker of the Supreme Council, to say a few words to sum up the session.

[Nugis] [passage omitted] According to our house rules, the spring season will end on 18 June. We will manage to get a few things done before then, and it is likely that the

Supreme Council will not change its house rules. That means that it will not extend its official period of work. We will, however, attempt to resolve the problems facing us down to the last day provided for the Supreme Council with extraordinary sessions. That means that the Presidium or the chairman will be convening a plenary session, and I believe we should convene for one or two sessions after the referendum when we will be endorsing the referendum results. The way I see it, we should hold two to three sessions before the elections.

As I see it about 10 acts on state law will fall onto this period, including such important acts as the law on presidential elections, salaries, and social guarantees for the president and Riigikogu [Supreme Council] members; the law on oath of allegiance and something else; and 10 or even 20 legislative acts to regulate matters connected with the land and ownership reforms.

[Kaasik] Can I take this to mean that the Supreme Council is carried by determination—forgive me for a cliché—to do everything in its power, everything it is meant to be doing regarding the obligations it has taken upon itself before the people?

[Nugis] I would like to claim that is so. The Supreme Council will work to the last day and will give its utmost in order to carry out the referendum and prepare for elections so that there will be no gap in the changeover from one body to another.

Latvia

Russian Officers To Support 'Lawful' Authorities

LD0606120192 Moscow POSTFACTUM in English
1153 GMT 6 Jun 92

[From the "Politics" section]

[Text] Riga—The head of Russia's Northwestern Army Group's Officers' Assembly: In case of a state coup in Latvia we will support the lawful Latvian authorities, at the Latvian Government's request.

Officer's Assembly Chairman Colonel Vladimir Kandalovskiy in his interview carried in the June 6 issue of the paper CM-SEGODNIA (SM-TODAY), also said: We have received information, according to which Latvian right-wing radicals are concocting a coup against the government of Ivars Godmanis and against parliamentary speaker Anatolijs Gorbunovs.

According to Kandalovskiy, he knew who would support whom and act on which side. The chairman of the Russian Northwestern Army Group's Officers' Assembly also disclosed that he had already passed this information on to his superiors, asking them to take certain measures.

Colonel Kandalovskiy said that the assembly's stand is as follows: Everything that happens on the territory of a foreign country is none of our concern; however, in case

of a coup, if the lawfully and democratically elected government turns to Russia and to her army for help, we shall do everything possible to defend it.

Attacks on Navy Reported in Baltic Region

*LD0606130192 Moscow Mayak Radio Network
in Russian 1100 GMT 6 Jun 92*

[From the "Radar—Armed Forces and Society" program]

[Text] It seems that recently the center of society's attention is shifting from the Black Sea Fleet to the Baltic Fleet. We received the following information from the CIS Unified Armed Forces Navy press center on events in that region: In Estonia unidentified individuals have attacked a Navy Air Force supply depot and stolen 60 tonnes of fuel. In the village of Barta near Lippoja, a Navy communications system transformer installation was smashed and looted. The damage runs into tens of thousands of rubles. A group of armed people attacked a radiotechnical station on the Latvian Kolka cape. The station head, his mother, several sailors, and a petty officer were beaten. Communications were disabled and 14 automatic weapons, more than 2,000 cartridges, and several grenades were stolen from a concealed weapons store.

The attackers spoke Latvian to each other and were dressed in camouflage wearing masks. It is not ruled out that weapons already stolen were used to shoot at a Navy guard post on the island of Mangali. A soldier was wounded.

Commenting on the situation that has formed regarding the Navy in the Baltic countries, the commander of the Baltic Fleet, Admiral Yegorov, said that direct anti-Navy actions do not have a purely criminal basis. They are evidence of the beginning of a second round in the efforts of certain circles for a speedier ousting of Russian troops from the Baltic countries, which goes beyond the limits of the bilateral talks process.

Lack of Intelligence Service Capabilities Noted

*LD0706204492 Riga Radio Riga International
in Latvian 0430 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[Text] Without Russian agreement, the Government of Latvia was not capable of checking the information about the submarines which are at the No. 177 ship repair yard at Bolderaja because officials of the Republic of Latvia are not allowed access to the Russian military bases. Aivars Baumanis, Latvian permanent representative at the United Nations Organization, has sent a letter noting the same to UN Secretary General Butrus Ghali.

This is no needle but a submarine; everybody must know what is in his office. That is how this announcement has been commented on by Bruno Steinbriks, head of the Baltic border guard counterintelligence department. Although the questions of submarines were not really within his field of expertise, such an announcement

caused him purely professional amazement. When deputies of the Latvian Supreme Council were going to Moscow, they were well informed on the stationing of troops in Latvia and on the number of soldiers, but there was no information on the submarines.

Auseklis Klavins, head of the Latvian Defense Ministry External Relations and Information Administration, says that obtaining information is indeed difficult because the Latvian Supreme Council has not yet adopted the law on the intelligence service. Thus, budget means have not been allotted, nor have the relevant services been formed. At present the activity of the External Relations and Information Administration is restricted only to accepting and summing up the information supplied by inhabitants, to studying newspapers, and to the analysis of other available information.

Lithuania

Soldiers Exchange Fire With Russians at Base

*LD0606083892 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network
in Lithuanian 0500 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[Text] The newspaper RESPUBLIKA states that on 3 June, 50 recruits were brought in by military helicopters to the Pabrade Russian military base. It is known that they were brought to serve in the northern townlet. Last night units of the Ministry of National Defense had to block roads to Vilnius.

On 4 June shooting took place at the former base of the former Soviet Union's Ministry of Internal Affairs in Rudininkai. This base is occupied by the Lithuanian Army units. Russian soldiers wanted to enter the base. Lithuanian soldiers opened fire. There were no casualties, states Aurimas Kucius in RESPUBLIKA.

Negotiations With Russia, Recognition Viewed

*LD0606043792 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network
in Lithuanian 1800 GMT 4 Jun 92*

[Statement by Supreme Council Chairman Vytautas Landsbergis on the preparations by the Russian and Lithuanian delegations for negotiations; place and date issued not given—read by announcer]

[Text] Since the spring and summer of 1990 until the very end of 1991 the efforts of the Republic of Lithuania to begin constructive negotiations with the Soviet Union on regulating interstate relations have been repulsed by the lack of authorizations by the Soviet delegation and its unwillingness to negotiate on the basic issue and a point of departure—the recognition of Lithuania's statehood. At the same time the Lithuanian delegation was being accused of the alleged unwillingness or lack of preparation to negotiate on secondary matters.

A similar tactic is being adopted currently, when the Russian delegation is virtually refusing to negotiate on the basic issues—the order of the withdrawal of the

Russian Army from the territory of Lithuania and trying to deceive public opinion on [word indistinct] of the Lithuanian delegation. Maybe this is not a continuation of policy but a habit of [word indistinct] diplomats.

We still hope that the Russian delegation will stop blocking the basic problem of Lithuania, of international security, and of bilateral relations.

Minister Cited on Negotiations With Russia

LD0606083692 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network
in Lithuanian 0500 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] A Negotiation Card From the Sleeve is the title of an interview with Minister Aleksandras Abisala published today in LIETUVOS AIDAS. Two negotiations are involved: the negotiations in Moscow with Russia on the troop withdrawal from Lithuania and the negotiations between both parts of the deputies of our Supreme Council.

Speaking about the negotiations in Moscow, Alesandras Abisala says that a lot of time was devoted to discussions on the procedure for these negotiations. The order of negotiations was not coordinated with Lithuania in advance. Russia is attempting to convert the withdrawal of the army into one of the many issues which are not the most important. The main aim of our delegation is the same—the troop withdrawal. During discussions on procedural issues, little time was left for the most important issue. Furthermore, during the remaining time we had to talk about the unsuitable behavior of the Russian Army in Lithuania. In our opinion, says Aleksandras Abisala, our criticism did not receive due attention. On the contrary, when we said that we will not allow the bringing of new soldiers to Lithuania, Russia stated that it would do this anyway.

Why does Russia behave like this? Journalist Lina Peceliuniene thinks that the situation in Lithuania still harbors ideas of an empire policy and that maybe Russia is glad at the formation of a leftist majority in our parliament.

Aleksandras Abisala replies that there is no doubt they are watching the situation in Lithuania. The classical theory of negotiations requires that a watch be kept not only on what is being said at the table and put on the table but also that the rear be watched. I am sure that Moscow is watching the events in Lithuania with great attention. It may be that Russia is pinning hope on another, more compliant Lithuanian Government with which a more simple agreement can be reached on the stationing of military bases. What would be the result? Aleksandras Abisala forecasts that it is sufficient to consciously turn toward Russia. It suffices to somewhat reduce resistance to Russia's efforts to include us into the sphere of its influence, where we will be very soon. It is difficult to tell what kind of a new government will be formed and how the situation will change in Lithuania. It seems that the latest events provide some hope. It will be possible to reach an agreement among the factions and maintain the strength of foreign policy at least. If this does not happen, the danger will increase.

What possibilities does Aleksandras Abisala see for reaching an agreement by the left and right? One can call them right and left only conditionally, says Abisala. Since we have to call them something, let us call them this. It is possible to agree when there is a common aim. Discussion is also possible when the ways to the common aim are different. The negotiations between Lithuania and Russia and among the factions in parliament are different. The aims of Lithuania and Russia are manifestly different, but in Lithuania a single aim is declared: the consolidation of the state and the creation of better living conditions. If both sides are really striving for this aim, then there cannot be doubt about the possibility of an agreement.